

Government buildings, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Petition of citizens of Plymouth, Mich., in favor of Senate bill 909, providing for the extension of the free mail delivery service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Joseph R. Smith Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic, Monroe, Mich., favoring the passage of House bill 10784, for a monument to the soldiers who fell in the battle of River Raisin in the war of 1812 and 1813—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STARK: Resolutions of the Blue Valley Division, No. 343, Order of Railway Conductors, Fairbury, Nebr., in favor of the Foraker safety-appliance bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union and citizens of Angelica, N. Y., against repeal of the anti-liquor law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Mrs. Eleanor B. Cayton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolution of legislative board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Pennsylvania, favoring Senate bill 3560, known as the Foraker safety-appliance bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, favoring a survey for a 30-foot channel improvement for the Delaware River at Philadelphia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 13, 1903.

General WILLIAM BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, maker, sustainer, and governor of all things, we, Thy servants, the work of Thy hands, come into Thy presence this morning to supplicate Thy blessing upon ourselves, upon those dependent upon us, and the world round about us.

We acknowledge before Thee our obligations for all the good things that we enjoy. Thy goodness and Thy mercy have followed each one of us all the days of our lives, and are flowing around us at the present moment. Thou hast not only made us, but fed us and clothed us and housed us and befriended us and provided ways and means by which, though we may have fallen from Thy sight and given ourselves up to the doing of things that have brought down upon ourselves the exposure to Thy just displeasure, yet Thou hast made a wonderful way and a wonderful contrivance by which we can be regulated, can be saved, and can be rescued from the circumstances in which we find ourselves. Thou hast made salvation and happiness, goodness and truth and love possible to us here and possible to us in the world to come.

We thank Thee, we adore Thee, we worship Thee. We not only acknowledge our obligation, but we desire to make some suitable response to it. In what we feel in our innermost hearts, in what we think about these matters, no response can be accepted by Thee but what is to be satisfactory to our own conscience and our own judgment here and hereafter by the rendering of ourselves up as willing sacrifices and the carrying out of Thy wishes and the doing of Thy blessed will.

We thank Thee that Thou hast made it possible for each one of us, when we pray as individuals, to feel the light and truth and power of Thy holy Spirit, and that through the sacrifices of our Lord we may not only see what we ought to do, but be directed through it not only to begin but to finish, that we may have satisfaction in the last moments of earth and not be discouraged.

And now, Lord, we pray for this great nation, for this great heart of hearts of this mighty country—the very center of its activities; the place where it exercises its power and its strength. We pray for Thy blessings on this great nation. We thank Thee for all Thy goodness to it, and we pray that Thy blessing may be continued to it, and that through Thy loving-kindness it may be not only great and capable of promoting the highest possible degree of happiness and well-being of its own people, but that it may by Thy great grace be made a great power in the world, and make a glorious stand for righteousness and truth and peace and happiness among the nations.

To this end we pray for Thy servant who at the present time is placed at its head; for him and for his family and for all associated with him; that he may have wisdom and benevolence and courage to enable him to discharge the great and solemn duties that have devolved upon him.

We pray Thy blessing for the men who sit in this and the adja-

cent Chamber, that the men here will reason, that the men here will think, that the men here will plan, that the men here will seek only compliance in those measures and opinions which are wisest and best. Oh, may they seek Thy wisdom, and may they rely on Thy great arm, and may the results of their deliberations end in the direction of Thy glory and the good of mankind. Remember the peoples that are more or less influenced by them, and while they are considering matters that are for the welfare of this great people, may they not only consider those who are so circumstanced and environed as to be able to secure those conditions of life that are essential to health and morality and religion, but may they remember those who have perhaps, properly speaking, no representative to voice their sorrows and their toils and their cares. Remember, in Thy infinite mercy, these poor and lost members of the community, and may Thy blessing be upon us all.

May we do our work, may we do it well, may we do it with satisfaction to our own consciences and satisfaction to our laws, so that when we meet again we shall meet in the center of the government of the universe before the great throne, and we may have the satisfaction of hearing Thee say to us individually and to those we love, our families, wives, and children, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord." For Jesus Christ's sake, our Saviour, who saves us now and all the time, and evermore. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, if there be no objection. It is approved.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I ask that the prayer which was delivered in this Chamber this morning may be included in the RECORD of to-day's proceedings.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be done.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MOUNT VERNON RAILWAY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1902; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 6961) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between the city of Chamberlain, in Brule County, and Lyman County, in the State of South Dakota.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13307) for the relief of Valdemar Poulsen.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate to correct an error in the enrollment of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce and labor.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 5678) providing for the record of deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 7159) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across St. Francis River, in the State of Arkansas;

A bill (S. 7185) to authorize the board of commissioners for the Connecticut bridge and highway district to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut;

A bill (S. 7226) to authorize the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad Company to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River;

A bill (H. R. 3504) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Negley;

A bill (H. R. 5101) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Contal;

A bill (H. R. 6332) granting a pension to Michael Conlon;

A bill (H. R. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia M. Powers;

A bill (H. R. 7642) providing for the holding of terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States at Kansas City, Kans., and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8663) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles F. Woodford and grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (H. R. 9107) granting a pension to Austin A. Vore;

A bill (H. R. 10095) for the relief of Levi L. Reed;  
 A bill (H. R. 10355) granting an increase of pension to William W. Smithson;  
 A bill (H. R. 10672) granting an increase of pension to Ada S. Kaempfer;  
 A bill (H. R. 10678) for the relief of the Florida Brewing Company;  
 A bill (H. R. 12411) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bart;  
 A bill (H. R. 12952) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the Rockford Cemetery Association to certain lands for cemetery purposes;  
 A bill (H. R. 14164) for the relief of Charles W. Carr;  
 A bill (H. R. 14845) granting a pension to Margaret Snyder;  
 A bill (H. R. 15400) granting an increase of pension to Enos Turner;  
 A bill (H. R. 15757) granting a pension to Frances C. Broggan;  
 A bill (H. R. 15911) granting an increase of pension to George N. McMurry;  
 A bill (H. R. 16534) granting an increase of pension to James H. Durham; and  
 A bill (H. R. 16731) permitting the town of Montrose, Colo., to enter 160 acres of lands for reservoir and water purposes.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the enrollment and organization of a United States naval reserve; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 93, of Rochester; of Local Union No. 71, of Rochester; of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, of New York; of Local Union No. 153, of Auburn, and of Local Union No. 434, of Brooklyn, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Mount Kisco, New York, Rochester, Naples, Utica, Waverly, Brooklyn, Union Springs, Olean, Herkimer, Cazenovia, and Goldens Bridge, all in the State of New York; of sundry citizens of Port Deposit, Md.; of sundry citizens of Dorchester, Lowell, Somerville, Boston, and Fall River, all in the State of Massachusetts; of sundry citizens of Long Branch City and Bordentown, in the State of New Jersey; of sundry citizens of Winsted, Conn.; of sundry citizens of Ada, Ohio; of sundry citizens of Ionia and Port Huron, in the State of Michigan; of sundry citizens of Milton Mills, N. H., Saco, Me., Clear Lake, Iowa, Nebraska City, Nebr., Fayette, Iowa, Baldwin, Kans., and Kinsey, Ala.; of sundry citizens of Jacksonville, Fairbury, and Henry, in the State of Illinois; of sundry citizens of Providence, R. I.; of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Sayre, and Williamsport, in the State of Pennsylvania; and of sundry citizens of Dunkirk, Indianapolis, and South Bend, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to recognize and promote the efficiency of chaplains in the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Washington, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the interstate transportation of live stock; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DRYDEN presented the memorial of Rev. Henry S. Butler, of Blairstown, New Jersey, and the memorial of William R. James and sundry other members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Hoboken, N. J., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanfeen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the memorial of George W. Harper, of Princeton, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the interstate transportation of live stock; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Council No. 104, Daughters of Liberty, of Morristown, N. J., praying for the passage of the immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Edward H. Holmes, of Montclair, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in immigrant stations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Morris Lodge, No. 447, International Association of Machinists, of Dover; of Silk City Lodge, No. 188, International Association of Machinists, of Paterson, and of Local Union No. 193, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, and Brass Workers, of Jersey City, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of C. B. Coles & Son, of Camden, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of P. S. Van Anglen, and of E. B. Voorhees, of New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey, and of John Lucas & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of the pure-food bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Henry Hellegers, of Passaic; of Silk City Lodge, No. 188, International Association of Machinists, of Paterson, and of Local Union No. 325, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Paterson, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented petitions of J. P. Ammerman, of Delaware; of J. W. Paul, of Haddon Heights; of J. L. Rusbridge, of Haddon Heights; of W. C. Gorman, of Montclair; of F. Gordon Smith, of Montclair, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montclair, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in immigrant stations and Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petition of William C. Cole, of Moorestown, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation granting to the States power to deal with intoxicating liquors which may be shipped into their territory from other States; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry presidents and professors of colleges in the United States, praying that a committee be appointed to inquire into conditions in the Philippines, so that the American people may know exactly what is the state of affairs in those islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. DANIEL presented the petition of Charles W. Straughan, of Virginia, praying that an investigation be made into the operations of the civil-service law, relative to appointments in the Government Printing Office; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the views of the minority dissenting from the adverse report of the majority of that committee on the various resolutions referred to the committee for the payment of unpaid balance of salary due certain former Senators, the terms of some of whom began on March 4, 1867, and of others on March 4, 1869, and assenting to the various favorable reports heretofore made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate upon similar resolutions; which was ordered to be printed to accompany report No. 2996.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7246) granting a pension to Caroline Weinheimer; and

A bill (H. R. 11271) granting a pension to Louisa Gregg.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 8165) granting an increase of pension to Oscar M. Peck;

A bill (H. R. 13945) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Durant;

A bill (H. R. 6617) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Cool;

A bill (H. R. 12638) granting an increase of pension to John W. Day; and

A bill (H. R. 7736) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Allen.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself (for Mr. MITCHELL) on the 11th instant, proposing to appropriate \$500 to pay Harry Robertson for extra clerical services performed for that committee, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. ALGER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 917) for the relief of Henry Cook, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the



bill (S. 1341) to amend the record of Maj. John Murphy, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. PERKINS on the 7th instant, proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for continuing the work of improving the reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, and improving other military reservations in the harbor of San Francisco, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7283) to amend an act entitled "An act to permit the Pintsch Compressing Company to lay pipes in certain streets in the city of Washington," approved May 19, 1896, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 12th instant, proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the erection of a building on the Garfield Memorial Hospital grounds for heating, cooking, laundry, and electric elevator purposes, and for the erection and furnishing of new surgical rooms, reported it with an amendment and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7278) for the further prevention of the spread of communicable diseases in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10368) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Hutchinson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6380) to amend an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain,' approved July 8, 1898," etc., and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FORAKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11879) to correct the military record of Michael Mullet, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4198) for the relief of Theodore F. Northrop, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11696) to quitclaim all interest of the United States of America in and to lot 4, square 1113, in the city of Washington, D. C., to William H. Dix, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13386) granting a pension to Wallace Ziegler, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 10th instant, proposing to appropriate \$16,933.33 to be paid to Henry V. Lester, administrator of Thomas Barr, deceased, surviving partner of the firm of Stewart & Barr, etc., intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15804) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4726) to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 20th ultimo, proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the reconstruction and completion of the old Providence Hospital building, etc., intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were

referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 3026) granting a pension to Martha J. Bishop; and  
A bill (H. R. 8812) granting an increase of pension to Henry Staff.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14398) granting an increase of pension to David M. Shopstaugh, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12602) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Burke, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DUBOIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4402) for the relief of the Omaha National Bank, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7361) for the relief of C. W. Colehour, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment proposing to appropriate \$70,000 for the construction of a sailing vessel with auxiliary steam power for the use of the Revenue-Cutter Service, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

#### SADIE THOME.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6931) for the relief of Sadie Thome, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The preamble recites that S. W. Thome, late consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, South America, lost his life at his post of duty on the 19th day of March, 1897.

The bill proposes to pay to Sadie Thome, the widow of S. W. Thome, \$1,500, being the amount of salary for one year.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed. The preamble was agreed to.

#### MILITARY OCCUPATION OF PANAMA AND COLON, ETC.

Mr. HALE. I report back from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment the resolution offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to send to the Senate copies of all reports and of all correspondence in the Navy Department with naval or other officers of the United States on duty in the bays of Panama and Colon since April, 1902, which relate to the military occupation of said bays and the regions between them, and the cities of Colon and Panama, by the forces of the United States; or that relate to the operation of military or police forces of Colombia or of any insurgents that were in arms against the Government of Colombia in that region of country since April, 1902; or that relate to any measures of any officers of the United States to bring about the pacification of that region or any intervention by such officers to that end; or that relate to the terms and conditions of the surrender of insurgent forces in that quarter to the forces or authorities of the Republic of Colombia.

The amendment of the Committee on Naval Affairs was, in line 1, to strike out the words "Secretary of the Navy is directed to" and insert "President is requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to."

Mr. MORGAN. Under the pressure for the consideration of the Panama Canal treaty, and with my hopelessness of getting the information in any other way, I consent to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7331) granting a pension to Malinda Householder (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7332) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Lockwood (with the accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7333) granting an increase of pension to Charles Brick.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 7334) to correct the military record of Esau Henkle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 7335) for the relief of Harriet L. Young, administratrix of the estate of Solomon Young,

deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 7336) for an addition to the public building at Greenville, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 7337) to amend the act of December 21, 1898, entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce," in respect to allotments; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 7338) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Moors Rock, in the State of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi introduced a bill (S. 7339) to indemnify G. W. Hardy, of Scott County, Miss., for homestead land, by granting other lands in lieu thereof; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 7340) for the relief of Horace P. Williams; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 7142) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT of New York submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the foreman of printing in the Government Printing Office to \$3,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for payment to William P. Wood for services rendered the United States, as recommended by the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORAKER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$125,000 for the construction of a steam vessel to be used as tender in the light-house service of Porto Rico, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELKINS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the foreman of printing in the Government Printing Office to \$3,000 per annum, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARMACK submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$63,620.59 for payment of the award made by the Secretary of the Navy to N. F. Palmer & Co., for losses and damages incurred in the construction of the engines, boilers, etc., of the cruiser *Maine*, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 7142) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURROWS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the superintendent of the fish station at Northville, Mich., from \$1,500 to \$2,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relating to the rate of postage on periodical publications entered to the second class of mail matter when deposited for local delivery by letter carriers, intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted an amendment directing the payment to the Sioux Indians residing at Flandreau, in the State of South Dakota, the share of said Indians in the principal permanent fund appropriated and placed to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$250,000 to begin the construction of a new building for the United States National Museum, in the District of Columbia, and limiting the total cost of such building to \$3,500,000,

intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$90,000 for the construction of a suitable light vessel to replace the Five Fathom Bank light-vessel off Delaware Bay, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 7142) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to an increase in the number of pharmacists in the Navy, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to an increase in the number of warrant machinists in the Navy, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 7142) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. WELLINGTON submitted an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to put into operation an experimental parcels-post system between Washington and Richmond, or Washington and Philadelphia, or between Washington and all of these cities, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN CUBA.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following concurrent resolution; which, with the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 2,000 copies of the report of the War Department on the receipts and expenditures in Cuba during its occupation by the United States; 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 750 copies for the use of the Senate, and 250 copies for the use of the War Department.

#### CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 3,000 copies of the English translation of the proceedings of the Cuban constitutional convention; 1,700 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 1,300 copies for the use of the Senate, and 100 copies for the use of the War Department.

#### CIVIL ORDERS IN CUBA.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed in English and Spanish 1,700 copies of the civil orders issued during the occupation of Cuba by the United States; 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 500 copies for the use of the Senate, and 200 copies for the use of the War Department.

#### MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE CUMMINGS.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I wish to announce that tomorrow afternoon, after the other eulogies of deceased members of the other House, I shall offer resolutions in commemoration of the life and character of my late colleague in the House of Representatives, AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

#### ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. VEST. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (H. R. 9063) to refund certain taxes paid by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, Mo. It is a mere routine matter. It will lead to no debate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. QUAY. I do not desire to object to the passage of the bill called up by the Senator from Missouri, but I wish merely to say that as soon as it is disposed of I shall move to take up the statehood bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. LODGE. I simply should like to ask about how much the bill carries?

Mr. ALDRICH. Nine hundred dollars.

Mr. LODGE. I did not hear it stated in the language of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Nine hundred and eighty-six dollars is the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.



Mr. VEST. Nine hundred and eighty-six dollars is the amount. The bill was drawn by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and reported unanimously by the Committee on Finance. It passed the House in the same way, giving this amount, but it was not named in the text of the bill, and the Committee on Finance inserted it.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 2, line 2, after the word "amount," to insert "not to exceed in the aggregate \$986.32;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to reopen and consider all claims of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association for the refunding of 7½ per cent discount upon the taxes paid upon fermented liquors in storage or in transit June 14, 1898, any statute of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding, and to allow such portion of said claim as shall be shown to him to have been illegally collected in excess of the amount required by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts, not to exceed in the aggregate \$986.32, as shall be certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have been illegally collected from the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association as tax on fermented liquors in storage or in transit June 14, 1898.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### STATEHOOD BILL.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the statehood bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania to allow this bill to be informally laid aside so that I may call up the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senate may proceed with the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. QUAY. I have no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16842) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is in the Senate, and all the amendments proposed up to the present time have been agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to offer an amendment to the pending bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read to the Senate.

The SECRETARY. On page 30, at the end of line 8, insert the following proviso:

*Provided, That the provision in the act of June 30, 1898 (30 Stat., 538), fixing charges for the use of single or grounded wire telephones in the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, repealed.*

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will briefly state the object of the amendment proposed by him.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in 1898 a provision was attached to an appropriation bill fixing certain charges for the use of telephones in the District of Columbia. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company took the ground that the charges fixed by Congress were so low as to be confiscatory. The question was appealed to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and it was there held that the contention of the company was well grounded. It was then carried to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia by the dissatisfied citizens, which court decided, as I understand it, I have not looked it up recently, that inasmuch as this company was a foreign corporation and did not hold a charter from the District of Columbia, it practically had not any rights in the District, and that Congress could do with it as it pleased. From that court it was further appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court remanded the question to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the ascertainment of certain technical points involved in the controversy. The matter is now before the same court that had jurisdiction of it in the first instance.

A considerable amount of money has been expended by citizens' associations in prosecuting this case before the courts, and those people—and when I say those people, I mean practically all the citizens of the District—have come to the conclusion that it is

time to stop litigation. The management of the telephone company has changed. It has gone into new hands. It has gone into the hands of honorable and progressive men, who desire to give this community the best possible service. The rates have been very materially reduced. In 1898 the average rates were \$98 and now they are \$53.

A hearing was had before a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which is in print, and it was there agreed by the two parties in interest that a recommendation should be made that the provision on the appropriation act of 1898 ought to be repealed.

Mr. President, in this connection I wish to read a single paragraph from a statement made by Mr. A. A. Birney, who was the attorney for the Citizens' Association. With him were associated Mr. Henry F. Woodard and Mr. John J. Hemphill, who concurred in Mr. Birney's statement. Mr. Birney said:

The act of 1898 was never satisfactory to anyone. Its author did not intend that it should become a law in the form in which it was presented by him to the House of Representatives, and it has been always regarded by the association as wholly inadequate to the situation. It does not at all cover the ground, and, if it is to stand, it should be added to by further provisions.

The association also recognizes that since the passage of this act of 1898 local conditions have greatly changed. Improvements in methods have been introduced, and average rates of charges have been lessened. In view of these changes the act of 1898 is yet more unsatisfactory, and in the light of information not accessible in 1898 the justice of the act has become more doubtful. The association also finds that many of its supporters in 1898 are now apparently satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the telephone company, and are unwilling to give further financial or moral support to the continuance of litigation.

The association has never wished to do injustice to this company, and under existing circumstances is willing to withdraw its opposition to the proposed act of repeal and rely upon the sense of justice of Congress to see to it hereafter that a proper inquiry be made into what are fair rates and to compel them.

This statement is signed by Arthur A. Birney, Henry F. Woodard, and John J. Hemphill, attorneys for the association.

In addition to that there were four suburban associations who had joined in this litigation, and all their officers have written letters saying that they are not only willing but desirous that the law shall be repealed.

Now, Mr. President, I am not representing anyone in this matter, but my judgment is very clear that inasmuch as this question has been before the courts for five years and the parties who have been prosecuting it have now come to the conclusion that they will do nothing further about it, it ought not to hang over this corporation any longer.

The telephone company is expending a million of dollars in the city of Washington at the present time. It has taken down, at its own expense, all the poles and wires that were strung through the alleys of this District, that Congress compelled it to place in those alleys, and it is pushing forward with great rapidity the conduit system to all parts of the District. In 1898 the telephone company had 2,500 subscribers, and now it has 9,000 subscribers, and so far as I know there is not a single complaint coming to Congress or being made in the public press that the company is not doing the fair thing by the people of the District of Columbia.

I wish simply to add, Mr. President, that the gentlemen representing this company at the present time have said to me personally that they will welcome an inquiry at the beginning of the next session of Congress into all subjects connected with the management of this corporation if any complaints exist; and I will say in behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, for which I speak in this matter, that if there is any complaint whatever at the beginning of the next session of Congress and I am alive I shall myself offer a resolution of inquiry, and have the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the District of Columbia take up the question and thoroughly investigate it and make a report to Congress recommending legislation, if it be deemed advisable to have legislation.

I trust, Mr. President, I have made the matter clear. I have endeavored to do so in as few words as possible. I will be glad to answer any question that any Senator may feel disposed to propound.

Mr. HOAR. Has the Senator from New Hampshire the opinion of the Supreme Court before him?

Mr. GALLINGER. I have not.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Hampshire will be kind enough, I will thank him to inform us what harm can come to the telephone company to wait until the next session. The question is now, as I understand it, in litigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. The act of Congress limiting the prices to be paid for telephones has never gone into effect for the reason that it was contested in the courts, and there has been since then, as I understand it, a consolidation of the rival corporations.

Mr. GALLINGER. No, there was only one corporation, I will say to the Senator, at that time.

Mr. TILLMAN. There was only one?

Mr. GALLINGER. There have never been two telephone corporations in this District since I have been a member of this body.

Mr. TILLMAN. What was that legislation about the laying of conduits which came before us some five or six years ago, when the streets were being dug up by a thousand men and an effort was made to stop the telephone company from digging ditches through the asphalt?

Mr. GALLINGER. That was an electric lighting company, I will say to the Senator, which afterwards merged into the existing electric lighting company, as I prophesied it would be, for a consideration.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have the two mixed. But the point on which I wish to ask the Senator is, what harm would come to the telephone company to leave this matter alone until the next session, when the District Committee or some other committee interested or whose business it will be can take the matter up and investigate it, and if this is an onerous and burdensome provision of the law we can then repeal it, and if it is not we can then let it alone? It seems to me that nothing in the way of damage can come to the telephone company by a continuance of this statute on the books, and we might let the company alone for this session. The matter came up before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and we did not have time to deal with it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will frankly answer the Senator's question. I will say, in the first place, to the Senator that it was an electric-light company and not a telephone company which dug up the streets upon the pretense that they would give better and cheaper service. Some of us opposed it. I opposed it very strenuously, but we were overruled, and the company in due time sold out to the existing company, and the gentleman who promoted it took a trip to Europe as a consequence, and remained abroad a year or thereabouts. It was a very profitable venture, but, as usual, it sold out to the then existing company.

A few years ago, perhaps two years ago, a telephone company which was in opposition to the existing company, offered to give service at a very low rate. The Committee on the District of Columbia did not look favorably upon their proposition and did not give them charter rights. They went to another city, where they did get recognition, and since then they have gone out of business as usual, finding that they could not possibly carry on business at the rates they offered here.

The Senator's question is a proper question, and I will answer it with great frankness. The burden that is upon this company at the present time is this. The gentlemen who united in prosecuting this suit have been required to pay only the statutory rate, that is, the rate fixed by Congress, and there is a suspense account against them on the books of the company. That, however, is an inconsequential thing. But the Comptroller of the Treasury, a gentleman who has great power—I believe Comptrollers have greater powers than all the rest of the officials of the Government, greater than the legislators, as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] very properly suggests—has held this company up and insisted that the Government should pay only the statutory rate. Not only that, but they have required all sorts of things of this company in the matter of putting in switchboards, in the matter of extending their lines to the house of a secretary or possibly a clerk connected with a Government department, and the company has a suspense account against the Government, and rightfully so, too. They have not refused to do the service for the Government; they might have refused to do it, but they have done it, and they have received compensation at a rate which, if it were universal, would bankrupt them in a year. They would like very much to get that burden off their shoulders, and it ought not to lie upon them. If this suit is not to be prosecuted—and everybody has abandoned it and advised that the law should be repealed—this company should have fair treatment and the Government should be required to pay a fair compensation for the service that the company is now rendering satisfactorily to every citizen of the District of Columbia.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly. The Senator has the floor.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the existing legislation is onerous and burdensome it ought to be repealed; but as we have no proof of that, the question which I asked, and which I have not yet been entirely satisfied about, is what harm can come by leaving the statute stand until next winter, when Congress will reconvene and the Committee on the District of Columbia can take the whole thing up and allow a reasonable amount of time for everybody to be heard?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the answer to that is, that the committee have taken it up, have given hearings, and have come to a conclusion, and it would not make any difference to us if the matter should remain before us for five years. The com-

mittee have considered it and are fully satisfied that this thing ought to be done.

Mr. TILLMAN. Has the Senator any figures showing how much there is owing to this company by the Government on this suspense account as between the rates paid by individuals and the rates which the Government has enforced from the company?

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from New Hampshire has not, and it would not make any difference to the Senator from New Hampshire whether it was a large or a small amount. If it is a matter of justice, the amount is not of importance.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the amount is not large enough to make it a burden on the company to do without the money, I thought it might be let alone; but, if the Senator and his colleagues on the committee are entirely convinced and satisfied, I do not feel called upon to oppose their position or to take any action. While, of course, the amendment is subject to a point of order, I will not make it.

Mr. BERRY. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question. I ask the Senator if the law of 1898 be repealed, will there then be any law on the statute book which puts any restraint upon or regulates in any way the charges of the telephone company in this District?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will answer the Senator frankly; no.

Mr. BERRY. There would be none?

Mr. GALLINGER. The matter would be in precisely the same condition as it is now; but inasmuch as there is nobody prosecuting these suits and nobody desires the continuance of the law, no harm can come from its repeal.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator will permit me, I remember very distinctly—I do not see the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] in his seat, but I think he could verify what I say—when this matter was pending here in 1898 the complaint was universal throughout the District of the overcharges of this company. A provision regulating its charges came from the House of Representatives, as I remember it, probably in the sundry civil appropriation bill, or it may have been in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but at any rate it was before the Appropriations Committee. There was a contest in the committee regarding it, and there was also a contest on the floor of the Senate. The Senator from Maine led the fight in favor of the passage of the House provision which regulated the telephone charges, and, I repeat, it was shown and was understood that this company was charging much more than it ought to charge for its service—that the charges were unreasonable—and on that showing the amendment was carried on a ye-a-and-nay vote in the Senate and is now on the statute book.

As I understand, the telephone company went into the courts and have been in the courts from that time to the present, but the question has never been finally settled by the courts as to whether the law was properly passed or whether it was valid. Now, the Senator proposes on this appropriation bill to repeal that law and to put nothing in its place.

If the telephone charges in the light of the present situation are greater than they ought to be, ought not the matter to be thoroughly investigated and a law passed fixing rates beyond which the company should not be permitted to go in making these charges? In other words, if you repeal the existing law, there will be nothing whatever on the statute book to prevent this company going back to the old rates and charging for their services whatever they please.

That is about the situation as I remember it. If I am wrong in my recollection of the facts, the Senator from Maine will correct me.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, in answer to the question propounded by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], I will say that I am somewhat familiar with the legislation proposed to be repealed. The Senator, as far as he went, has stated the facts, but he did not go far enough to state them all, and I am sure his reason for failing to do so was that he did not know them all.

This question is not a new one, Mr. President. It has been before one Congress after another. This is not the first Congress it has been before, as the acting chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia [Mr. GALLINGER] will testify.

The effort which was made to involve the telephone company doing business in this District was made by a party of rivals who were here seeking from Congress a charter. Whether they were seeking it in good faith or not it is not for me to say. They might have thought that they wanted to come into competition as a rival telephone company in the District; they might possibly have purposed to use that franchise, if Congress had granted it, simply as a club with which to extort their own terms of compromise from the existing corporation. I may have my opinion,



and, if I have, it is not to the credit of that proposed rival company, and that opinion is based upon substantial grounds.

However that may be, Congress had fixed arbitrarily—and I appeal to the acting chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia to bear out this statement—Congress had fixed arbitrarily the rates beyond which this company should not go in the conduct of its business in this District. The company did not defy Congress; the company, as might the Senator from Arkansas or any other citizen, simply availed itself of the right which belongs to every citizen in this country, however humble, an appeal to the courts of the country, and asked to have determined whether these arbitrarily fixed rates were not, in practice, confiscation of that company's property. That matter went to the courts, where it still is, and it is likely to stay there time out of mind now, because the only parties who have inaugurated this effort to fix arbitrary rates upon the company doing this business have quit and abandoned the contest and are here to-day asking you to do just what the chairman of the committee proposes to do.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. BLACKBURN. If the Senator will allow me—

Mr. TILLMAN. I just want to get a little light on that very point.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well.

Mr. TILLMAN. After the enactment of the statute which it is now proposed to repeal, did not the telephone company itself go into court and ask relief?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I can not state any more plainly than I have already done—

Mr. TILLMAN. Who has abandoned the suits? Was it not the contention of the company that their property would be practically confiscated under the operations of the law?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am sorry that I am not a sufficient master of the English language to make myself comprehended by the Senator from South Carolina.

I will state again—and I trust that I will make myself understood by everybody now—that these arbitrary rates were fixed by Congress without investigation, without the consent of the company to be affected, and without any inquiry as to their reasonableness, at the earnest solicitation of the men who were trying to establish a rival corporation. That was what I said.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will permit me a moment—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I should like to be permitted to answer one question before another comes.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I always yield with pleasure to the Senator from Georgia, but I do not want to mix two questions up before I dispose of the first question which has been propounded.

Mr. BACON. Very well; I shall not interrupt the Senator.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will yield to the Senator in one moment.

Continuing the statement, for the benefit of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], I say that the only parties who ever did move in the direction of the passage of the bill fixing the rates upon this company were the parties who have now abandoned their purpose of getting a charter, and here appear as advocating the repeal of this arbitrary fixed rate.

Now I will yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desired to ask the Senator a question on that particular point. It so happened that I was a member of the District Committee at the time the law referred to was passed, and, as a member of that committee, I was present at a number of hearings—when citizens of the District appeared before the committee, not members of the company to which the Senator alludes, but citizens of Washington in great numbers appeared before the committee—and urged with earnestness that there should be a limitation fixed by law upon the charges made by this company.

If the Senator will pardon me a moment further—

Mr. BLACKBURN. Well.

Mr. BACON. I was present on a subcommittee which heard the application of the company which desired to have a charter in this District authorizing them to conduct a telephone business, and if there was ever any application by that company, or proposed company, at the time of the passage of the law in question, asking that there should be a limitation fixed upon the price of telephone service, I have no recollection of it, although, as I have said, I was a member of the subcommittee. But I do recollect with the utmost distinctness that the application was made, and urged most earnestly, by great numbers of citizens of the city of Washington, who had no connection whatever with the proposed new organization. That was the condition of affairs.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I yielded to the Senator with the understanding that he wanted to ask me a question. If he has done so, I have not yet heard the question.

Mr. BACON. I will ask the question now.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well.

Mr. BACON. Where does the Senator get the information that

the act which was passed was instigated, and solely instigated, as stated by the Senator, by those who proposed to go into an organization for the construction of a new telephone system in the District?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am very glad to answer the Senator's question, though I am trespassing upon the rights of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator with pleasure.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will say to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] that I got that information by the process of absorption. [Laughter.] There was not a man in this Senate or in this city, except the Senator from Georgia, who at that time did not know that the only people who were moving to fix these arbitrary rates of charges upon the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were the men who proposed to get an adverse rival charter.

Mr. BACON. The Senator is entirely wrong about that.

Mr. BLACKBURN. There was not, so far as I know, a messenger, a doorkeeper, a barber, or a page about either House of Congress who did not know what I have stated to be a fact.

Mr. BACON. Now, will the Senator permit me?

Mr. BLACKBURN. If the Senator wants to make a speech, I insist that he do it in his own time and not in mine.

Mr. BACON. I shall not insist.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am willing to yield for a question, but I do not want to have the Senator from Georgia and myself making two speeches at the same time, and running them into one.

Mr. BACON. I shall not ask to be heard now, Mr. President.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Well, I thought the Senator was asking to be heard.

Mr. BACON. No; your objection is sufficient.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I want to be entirely courteous. I want to yield for questions, but not for argument. I would rather each Senator would make his own argument.

Now, Mr. President, I want to say further that the stockholders—I am not talking now about the proposed incorporators of the new telephone company—but I say that the subscribers to the contemplated stock of the new company are represented here to-day withdrawing all opposition to the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and favoring the repeal of that law.

I want to say to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] that since the time at which that arbitrary fixing of rates was established this company has been reorganized, and certainly once, and I am quite sure more than once, has changed its schedule of charges, and that they are lower, materially lower to-day than they were at the time Congress undertook to fix those rates.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, not only is that the fact, but the quality of the telephone service has been much improved. The system as to which Congress legislated does not now exist.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is not here now.

The condition that obtained at the time of the passage of the act fixing the rates is no more the condition which obtains in reference to this telephone company in the District to-day than it is the condition of any telephone company in any country town west of the Rocky Mountains.

I want to say a word in answer to the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas, who said if we repeal this law we turn this company loose without any restrictions or limitations. If the Senator has a telephone company, as I doubt not he has, in the capital city of his State, I ask him if there is any fixed rate upon that company's business? Is it the rule to fix rates beyond which charges of telegraph and telephone companies in this country shall not go? I apprehend not. The exception to the rule was established by this Congress when it undertook to fix the maximum rates for this company, and fixed them at a figure that the company claims would result in the confiscation of its property; and in proof of its contention and its earnestness and its honesty, it appealed to the open courts of the country to protect it from confiscation.

The question has been asked by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], Why pass this amendment now; why not wait until a new Congress comes in, for another year or another decade? The Senator from New Hampshire has told you of the necessity for immediate action. This Government requires this company to do to-day in this city what no telephone company on earth was ever required to do before—it requires this company to go and establish new lines.

The wires of the company are now underground. At the time of the passage of the law fixing the rates there was not an inch of telephone wire underground in the city of Washington; yet to-day the Government extorts from this company service that no private citizen could get from this or any other telephone company here or anywhere else on earth. It requires them to go and establish new stations, new lines of wire, in order, forsooth, that some

clerk in some Department may have a telephone in his private residence, and at such rates as the beneficiary himself sees fit to prescribe. It is not fair dealing; there is nothing honest about it. It is extortion, it is blackmail that the Government is levying upon a helpless company. These are the facts.

I beg pardon of the Senator from New Hampshire for having taken so much of his time.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure. I want to answer one question which the Senator propounded a moment ago; perhaps he will ask me another, and I will answer both at the same time.

Mr. BERRY. Very well.

Mr. President, I want to say that, so far as I was concerned, and the committee of which I was a member, which reported this House proposition to the Senate, there was no proposed rival company which came before us or made any claim in regard to the matter. The complaint, as stated by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], as was stated on this floor by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] in that debate, and also by a number of other Senators, came from citizens of this District—the persons who were using this telephone service.

Not only that, Mr. President, but those who opposed the passage of the bill at that time admitted again and again that the charges were unreasonably high, and only insisted that the House provision put them so low that it would be impossible for the company to go on with their business and supply the service. It was never insisted for one moment by anyone that these charges were not out of proportion to the service rendered, but it was insisted that the limitation fixed by the House was so low that the company could not continue its business. That was the argument, and, notwithstanding the recollection of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], the complaints came from citizens of this District, from the people who use the service. But the Senator says that there was a rival company, and that every page and every employee about the Capitol knew it. I did not know it. They never appeared before the Committee on Appropriations.

A few words more. The Senator says that the regulation of those rates ought not to be made in this city, as other cities in the country have never done it. In other cities of the country there are rival telephone companies; at least there were in some cities of which I have knowledge. As I understand the Senator from New Hampshire, the District government here declines to permit any other company to compete with the existing one. They will not grant charter privileges or permit any company to come in here and compete. Yet the Senator from Kentucky says that it is blackmail and an outrage to undertake to fix or define charges beyond which this company shall not go.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No; I did not. I made no such statement.

Mr. BERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon if I misunderstood him.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I said the practice now in vogue upon the part of the Government officials, even down to clerks in the departments, demanding of this company to furnish them telephones on separate lines to their residences at such rates as they saw fit to fix was nothing short of robbery and blackmail. That is what I said.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I know nothing about what any clerks or officials of the departments are doing; but I do say that while this company, and it alone, is permitted to do telephone business here without competition, Congress has the right, and ought to exercise that right, to fix a limitation beyond which this company shall not charge for its service. If this law be repealed, the Senator from New Hampshire has admitted there will be no restraint upon the company whatever.

The Senator from Kentucky says that the company has reduced its rates. I do not know how much the rates have been reduced, whether the reduction has been large or small, but I apprehend that the enactment of that law, although the question has been litigated in the courts, has had something to do with the reduction of the rates, if they have been reduced.

But the Senator says that this proposed rival company, whose motives he does not state, but he leaves the inference that they were not of the highest, now come in and with the old company ask that the law fixing rates be repealed. Well, that ought not to affect Congress. If there was such a company, whose purposes were such as the Senator intimated they were, then I do not think their request here ought to influence any Senator upon this floor one way or the other.

I say again, that to attempt in an appropriation bill to repeal

this law, as the Senator from New Hampshire proposes to do, and put nothing in its place, leaving no limitation whatever upon the charges that may be made, is legislation that ought not to take place in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will make a very brief and very frank additional statement, and then will, so far as I am concerned, let this matter rest.

I agree with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] that Congress has an absolute right to regulate, and, if there is a grievance, it ought to legislate, to define and control the rates of service on the part of the telephone company in the District of Columbia. Not only do I go that far, but I say to the Senator from Arkansas if I am permitted to live another year and am associated with the Committee on the District of Columbia, as I probably shall be, that if there is any complaint in this District concerning the charges of the existing telephone company I will move for an investigation, a thorough investigation, with a view of ascertaining the facts, and, if necessity exists, regulating the charges that this telephone company shall make for their service.

Mr. HEITFELD. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. HEITFELD. I ask the Senator would it not be well for us first to investigate before we repeal the law and, if it be found that this law is a burden, then to repeal it?

Mr. GALLINGER. We think we have investigated sufficiently. The committee have been in session. The subcommittee—and I was not a member of it—was composed of the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], a very careful and very conscientious man; the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY], and one other Senator whose name I do not recall. They came to a unanimous conclusion that this thing ought to be done. They submitted it to the committee this morning, and the committee indorsed its findings.

Mr. President, it is a matter of gratification to me to say that before this repeal was asked by those representing the telephone company at the present time a very high officer in that company, almost a year ago, said to me that they would welcome an investigation by Congress, but they wanted it to be a thorough investigation, not a snap judgment; but they would want their methods of business to be thoroughly inquired into, and I know we shall have no opposition from that source if an inquiry shall be deemed necessary.

Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]—and I want his attention—I think is chronologically wrong in his statement of the case that when this legislation was put on an appropriation bill, as we propose to put the repeal—and I think the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] will agree that it is quite as proper to do so now as it was then—there was not at that time a contention for a new company. That came afterwards. But the same gentlemen who urged this legislation in 1898 were the attorneys for the new company, and some of them, I understand, stockholders in the new company that they undertook to force in. That is, I think, a correct statement as to that matter.

Mr. President, the gentleman who was at the head of the telephone company in 1898 is not now with them. He died a little time ago, and I am going to say nothing against him, but it is a fact that the telephone company, as it was managed in 1898, was exceedingly offensive to all the citizens of this District. They could not get a civil reply from the officers of the company when they presented their grievances, and there was universal indignation in this District, in which we here shared, and so this legislation was enacted. Senators will recall the fact that Mr. Birney, who represents these gentlemen in conjunction with Mr. Woodard and Mr. Hemphill, said, at the hearing a few days ago, that the act of 1898 was never satisfactory to anyone. He is a leading lawyer, and has been representing these men. The author of the provision in the law did not intend that it should become a law in the form in which it was presented by him to the House of Representatives, and it has always been regarded by the Telephone Subscribers' Association as inadequate.

Mr. President, this company has changed hands; it has gone into the possession of gentlemen, progressive men, men who realize that the only way they can make money is to treat their patrons fairly and generously. They have installed a conduit system, expending a million dollars up to the present time; they have reduced the rates of measured service from 10 cents to 3 or 5 cents; and they have reduced the average rates from \$98 to \$53. They say to me frankly that they want to reduce them still further, and I have no doubt they mean to do that very thing. They are men who are going to give this community the very best possible service, and after they have done that they say, "if you are not satisfied with our service, then have a committee of investigation raised and let us go into this matter, let us open our books to you, let us present our case to you, and if there is a



substantial grievance then legislate against it." I think that is all we ought to ask.

There is a burden placed upon this company at the present time that is not fair, that is oppressive. It is wrong in principle. We ought to remove it from them, and when every person representing every interest, when all the people who found fault in 1898 are here saying, "We agree with you that this law ought to be repealed," I do not think that a Senator ought to insist that the views of the committee, unanimously reached, and the views of citizens, unanimously expressed, ought not to be carried into effect.

Mr. President, I want to be entirely frank; I have no relations with these gentlemen. I never saw the president of the company but once in my life, and that was a few days ago. I am simply making an appeal for what I think is equal and exact justice as between man and man, and I trust that the amendment may go on the bill.

Mr. HEITFELD. Mr. President, I desire to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that, although there is a unanimous report here in favor of the amendment, the entire committee is not satisfied with the amendment. As a member of the committee I am opposed to it. I was not present in the committee this morning, and consequently did not register my opposition to it, but the Senator from New Hampshire knows that I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course I would not put the Senator from Idaho in a false position. The Senator was not present at the committee meeting this morning, but the meeting was very full; and I have had reason heretofore to think that the Senator was not fully satisfied with the amendment.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, as I stated before, I was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of the law in question, and while it came direct from the Committee on Appropriations, it had been considered in the District Committee prior to the time when it was laid before the Appropriations Committee.

I have no special design in now addressing the Senate except most distinctly to take issue with the statement of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] that this legislation was at the sole instigation of those who were interested in a proposed rival enterprise. I asked the distinguished Senator where he got that information, and his reply was that he got it by absorption. And relying upon that novel mode of acquiring information, he proceeded in the same connection to say that the information thus secured by him was so definite and so reliable and so undoubtedly true that it was within the knowledge of all the subordinate employees of the Senate, and is to override the definite and positive knowledge, as stated by me to him at the time, that the objectors to the then schedule of rates were not confined to and were not principally prominent among those who proposed to institute or inaugurate a rival enterprise; but that, as a member of the committee and a member of the subcommittee, I stated in my place that the objections came from the citizens at large, who protested against what is now stated by the Senator from New Hampshire himself to have been the extortionate rates then charged by the telephone company.

Mr. President, it is not an easy matter to get legislation of this kind. If I recollect aright, it was not only in the Fifty-fifth Congress, when this law was passed, but in the Fifty-fourth Congress that there were the most earnest representations by the citizens of this city of the unjust charges which were being made by the telephone company, and legislation, the purpose of which was to bring telephone rates down to a proper basis, was then attempted and defeated.

I am not going to detain the Senate, but I want to make a suggestion. I will state further, however, that the Senator from Kentucky is equally wrong in his statement that the law was passed without investigation. It was passed after investigation, not only in one Congress, but in two Congresses, in one of which, if I recollect aright, the Senator from Kentucky was a member of the Senate and in another of which he was not a member.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator let me ask him a question right here?

Mr. BACON. With great pleasure.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator be kind enough to tell me the telephone rates of what city, either on this or any other continent, they were guided by in fixing the rates stated in the provision which it is now sought to repeal?

Mr. BACON. That was five years ago, and I do not recall, but I do remember most distinctly the fact that there was before the committee a most elaborate presentation of evidence as to rates in other cities. I can not recall the figures.

But I am passing from that, and I am coming to the concession, for the sake of the argument, that the present law is an unjust one in its rates. I do not know whether it is or not, because

I do not even remember what the rates are. But if we concede the proposition that the present rates are improper, ought the law to be repealed or ought it be modified? That is the question. If the rates are improper, I grant you there ought to be a concession on the part of the Government and the rates ought to be made proper. But a contention that the rates are improper, that the company is not allowed that which is a proper compensation, does not bring as its consequence a determination on the part of Congress that no rates should be fixed. If they are improper rates, there should be proper rates, and if the present law is an unjust one to the telephone company the remedy is not by repeal of the law, but by an examination to ascertain what is justice and have law express justice and mete it out to these people.

Mr. President, if I remember correctly, this is not a District of Columbia corporation. I think I am accurate in my recollection.

Mr. MALLORY. It is a New York corporation.

Mr. BACON. I am informed by the Senator from Florida that it is a New York corporation. I did not remember. I was under the impression that it was a Maryland corporation. But possibly the Senator from Florida is correct. It matters not.

This is not a District of Columbia corporation, and it has the power to prevent the District of Columbia from chartering a company here. It has—I do not use it in any invidious or offensive sense, but in a practical business sense—and it always will have a monopoly of the telephone business here. I am not prepared to say but that it is better that it should have a monopoly. I do not believe it is practicable to have two telephone companies in successful operation in the same community, covering the same territory, because it is necessary that there should be continuous communication. Accepting that as a fact, not only that it is a monopoly, but that it is a proper monopoly, an unavoidable monopoly, and one we know is going to continue, the question before Congress is, Is it one, that being the case, which should be regulated by law, or is it one which should be turned loose without legal restraint to do as it pleases upon the assurance that it is now doing well?

If it is now doing well, it is very much to its credit, and I am gratified to hear it; I do not know anything about its rates; but that is no reason why, in the face of the known difficulty of instituting and carrying through legislation in a case of this kind, we should repeal a law upon the statute books and say that we will wait and give the company an opportunity to show what they will do, and if they afterwards begin to oppress the people, then we will endeavor to put a checkrein upon them. My idea is that the present law should be allowed to remain until we can so modify it as to remove injustice, and if the statements, as I understand them to be made, are correct that the law is not now being enforced, in the meantime there will be no hardship upon these people.

If it were true that under this law the company were being oppressed, that under this law they were made to render service at a less compensation than they are entitled to, then there would be reason for sudden and prompt action.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator evidently did not understand clearly my statement. My statement was that they are being oppressed so far as the Government is concerned. Let me cite an illustration to the Senator. Suppose we had legislated that street railroad companies should carry passengers at a fare of 2 cents. Suppose the company went into court, and that the litigation lasted five years, and that the Government during that time had held up the companies, insisting that they should carry all Government employees at 2 cents. Would not the Senator concede that the company had had a burden placed upon it from which it ought to be relieved?

Mr. BACON. I would; and I quite agree with the Senator that if the Government is exacting telephone service of this company at improper rates it ought to be changed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. BACON. But that is no reason why the law should be absolutely repealed. It is as easy for the Committee on the District of Columbia to come into the Chamber and say what is a correct rate and to have the Government do justice as it is to say "this is at present an incorrect rate, and therefore we will not have any rate at all."

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, he, of course, knows that any attempt to regulate a Comptroller would be pretty nearly a hopeless task.

Mr. BACON. I do not agree with the Senator. If the Committee on the District of Columbia were to come in and say that upon investigation they found the rates to be too low and that the

Government is now enjoying the service of the telephone company at a less rate than affords proper compensation, I believe Congress would say, "That being the case, put it at what is right." I do not believe the Government desires to exact from the telephone company service at a less rate than is proper.

Mr. GALLINGER. It may not desire to do it, but it is doing it.

Mr. BACON. Very well; if it is doing it, the Senator from New Hampshire, as head of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I submit to him, has not taken the course which should be taken in this matter. He should come into the Senate—

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. BACON. In one moment.

The Committee on the District of Columbia should come into the Senate and point out where the injustice is, and ask that it be corrected. I have had occasion when I was upon the Committee on the District of Columbia to note and to state in this Chamber that in the city of Washington there were entrenched more impregnable monopolies—and this is one of them—than in any other city I know of in the United States. And I did not think it to the credit of the Congress of the United States that that was the fact.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I confess that I doubt very much whether a committee of this Congress could ever determine the exact amount that ought to be paid to any corporation for its service, but the Senator will note the fact that in 1898 there were 2,500 telephones in operation here, and now there are 9,000. The citizens have voluntarily taken 6,500 additional telephones, satisfied with the rates that the company, under its new management, is exacting from them.

Mr. BACON. What guaranty does the Senator have that those rates will be continued?

Mr. GALLINGER. The guaranty the Senator has is the simple guaranty that this company could not afford to do anything different.

Mr. BACON. It afforded to do it before.

Mr. GALLINGER. It afforded to do it before because it had free rein and the question had never been raised. The Senator knows, as a business man, that the company could not afford to increase its rates beyond the present point if this law is repealed. There would be a feeling of indignation in this community and in both Houses of Congress which would not be to the advantage of this corporation.

Mr. BACON. The Senator must not assume that I know it. On the contrary, I have the other opinion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I appeal to the Senator's business judgment; that is all.

Mr. BACON. My business judgment is not that way. It may not be to my credit—

Mr. GALLINGER. I would not question that.

Mr. BACON. But nevertheless it is a fact. I have seen in this community a great exhibition of indignation. I have seen the committee room thronged with citizens of the District, not simply those who desired to be interested in a proposed new enterprise, but thronged with citizens of this District protesting against the rates that were then charged by the telephone company, with the manifestation of the greatest indignation, and not the slightest concession was made in consequence thereof by the telephone company. And no concession was ever made until a law was passed which fixed the rates, which may have been too low, but which still showed the intention of the Government to control in this matter.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me to make an observation?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. Those gentlemen who were there—and I remember them very well, because I sat on the committee with the Senator from Georgia, and he was so useful a member that we all regretted that he left the committee—

Mr. BACON. I am very much obliged to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. They were represented by Mr. Birney, Mr. Woodard, and Mr. Hemphill—Mr. Hemphill being an ex-member of Congress from the State of South Carolina. They were their attorneys, they were their representatives, and through those same gentlemen they all now say that they are satisfied with the present status and want this law repealed. It seems to me, if the Senator heard me—

Mr. BACON. I beg pardon.

Mr. GALLINGER. I said those gentlemen were represented by Mr. Birney, Mr. Woodard, and Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. BACON. No; my recollection is not in accord with that of

the Senator from New Hampshire. I recollect distinctly when those gentlemen were there trying to get a new telephone charter, but the occasion to which I refer was when the citizens were there protesting individually in their own interest and in the interest of their fellow-citizens against what they charged to be extortionate rates and what the Senator himself says to-day were extortionate rates.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is right and he is wrong. These citizens have always been represented by Mr. Birney, Mr. Woodard, and Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. BACON. That may be true.

Mr. GALLINGER. They have been their attorneys.

Mr. BACON. They were not the only parties who appeared there, however.

Mr. GALLINGER. They have been their representatives in all the hearings and in all this litigation. Now they come here through these same gentlemen who then represented them and say, "We want this thing done." That is all I care to say about it.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President—

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let me say a word before the Senator from Idaho starts.

Mr. DUBOIS. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is not to be denied, Mr. President, that the gentlemen who appeared here asking for a charter for a rival telephone company to do business in the District of Columbia were not the only people who originally sought to secure a reduction of the rates charged by the existing company. We all know that. There is not a city in the world, I take it, where as a rule people who are paying for a service—whatever service—can not be found ready to ask for a reduction of rates. That is human nature, and it is true the world over. There were a large number of citizens here who were seeking to get a reduction of rates from the telephone company, and honestly seeking it.

But what I said, and say now, is that the only people who brought this trouble upon the company were the people who were seeking a rival charter in order to do one of two things—either to come into competition with this company or else to extort money from the company.

Now we know that the establishment of two telephone companies in one town can not redound to the benefit or to the saving of the people who use the telephone service. Upon the contrary, it simply doubles the cost, because you do not have and can not have and never did and never will have complete communication throughout the city or the circuit if there are two companies doing business there unless you have two telephones in your business house or in your residence.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I desire to say only a word upon this question.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on the District of Columbia was first called to my attention during the progress of the debate upon the District bill. My judgment at the moment was that it ought not to be projected upon an appropriation bill, and I think I so stated to the Senator who is at the head of that committee, for the reason that it was likely to lead to discussion, not only here, but elsewhere. But I was willing that these people should have an opportunity of discussing this question, and the more I have looked into the matter the more I am inclined to the view entertained by the Committee on the District of Columbia as respects the propriety of getting rid of this question at the present time by repeal of existing provision.

I remember very well what occasioned the putting on of the provision which it is now proposed to repeal. There was here—the Senator from Arkansas stated the facts correctly—a feeling of deep disgust with the then existing telephone company. They seemed to pay no regard whatever to the wishes and desires of the people of the District. It was impossible for a person of ordinary means to secure a telephone because of the exorbitant charges. They did not seem to understand, what I believe most of these companies now understand, that by the reduction of rates they enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the telephone and thus increase their own profit.

The provision which it is now proposed to repeal is one that did not originate in the Senate. It originated in the House of Representatives. It came to the Senate five years ago, in 1898, upon an appropriation bill. It came here as the result of a special rule of the House of Representatives, as I remember it, which authorized its Committee on Appropriations to offer it as an amendment on an appropriation bill. Otherwise it would not have been in order.

Now, when it came here on the bill, and the bill itself was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, we undertook to consider the question, then as now having very little time to consider it, and then as now feeling that it was not a proper subject for the consideration of the Appropriations Committee. But we made such investigation as we could concerning it, covering a day or two.



There was a wide difference of opinion in the Committee on Appropriations as to what should be done. I believed then, and so expressed myself, I think, on the floor at the time, that this provision was one which could not be enforced because it was not in sufficient detail to give the telephone company proper play. The committee itself recommended to the Senate, as I remember, that it strike out the provision, but when the matter came into the Senate, as the Senator from Arkansas will remember very well, the committee was overwhelmed by the arguments then made and by the votes of the Senate.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me just a moment in order that I may add to the statement he has made as to the history of this case?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. It is true, as stated by the Senator, that this provision came from the House and went to the Appropriations Committee, but that would be misleading if the Senator would have us understand that that was the origin of the proposition.

The matter had been agitated in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and also in that Congress, which was the Fifty-fifth, and there had been some most elaborate hearings before the Committee on the District of Columbia. So when it came into the Senate, as the Senator now says, from the Committee on Appropriations, the debate, so far as concerns its volume, was really taken away from the Committee on Appropriations and was indulged in by the Senate at large.

Mr. ALLISON. I did not mean to say that it was a new question when brought here. It was not a new question even to the Committee on Appropriations, because it had been presented the year before, and the Committee on the District of Columbia had been examining into the question for a year or two, as I very well remember. We insisted that it should have a scheme or a plan here for the regulation of the telephones and a list of charges for their use; but that was not done, and we were confronted then with this provision which came from the House.

Mr. President, the provision, which is now a part of the statutes, I think has shown itself to be impracticable in its administration, and therefore it is that I for one am willing to allow it to be repealed, especially in the view of what the Senator from New Hampshire has said, and more than once said, in this debate—that there is no complaint in the District as respects the repeal of this clause. The proposition to repeal it has been known for more than a week, and I have heard no complaint. Especially do I take that position in view of the fact, as the Senator from New Hampshire has stated, that the Committee on the District of Columbia, upon the first complaint, will take up this question and deal with it by and large.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understood him to say that in operation this provision has been practically a failure, or words to that effect. Did I understand the Senator correctly in that respect?

Mr. ALLISON. Well, I said what I believed, that the provision is not properly applicable to the use of the telephone in this District.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That it is practically inoperative, as I understand?

Mr. ALLISON. That it is practically inoperative, as has been shown from the fact—

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That was my impression; but I thought it came from the fact that the telephone company paid no attention whatever to the act of Congress. Is that correct?

Mr. ALLISON. I think very largely so.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not understand the necessity of repealing a law when the party whom it is intended to regulate pays no attention to it as the law stands now.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, the company went into the courts, just as the Senator from Arkansas would have done if he had been in its place.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. They went into the courts. What was the result of going into the courts?

Mr. GALLINGER. They went into the courts to get their rights.

Mr. ALLISON. I have not in my mind all the details of the court proceedings, but the telephone company, as I understand, went into the courts upon the ground that the compensation provided in the statute was wholly inadequate. Testimony was taken upon that question for some months. Finally, it was decided by the judge who heard the case that the compensation was inadequate, and that the court had a right to say whether or not Congress could fix an inadequate compensation for the service.

The case was appealed to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, I think, and the supreme court of the District of Columbia held that the Congress of the United States had a right to

fix the compensation for the use of telephones; and whether it was adequate or inadequate was a matter for the judgment of Congress and not for the judgment of the court. Am I right?

Mr. MALLORY. If the Senator will permit me, I will correct him. I have the decision before me.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. MALLORY. The case in the supreme court of the District of Columbia was decided in favor of the company. The court refused a permanent injunction. The case is that of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company v. Manning. The court refused to grant a permanent injunction. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia overruled the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and ordered them to hear the case again.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which overruled the court of appeals and sent it back to the supreme court of the District of Columbia to take further action in the matter looking to an ascertainment, so far as we can gather from the decision, as to whether or not the rates were reasonable.

Mr. ALLISON. I thank the Senator from Florida for correcting me. I said the Supreme Court when I meant the court of appeals. The court of appeals reversed the court below.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa one more question in this connection. Will the effect of this repeal be to increase the rates for telephone service in the District?

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I hope not. From what I have been able to hear within a day or two there is a promise in writing—I saw it somewhere—that if the company were rid of the incubus of this law the rates in the District would be still further considerably reduced.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Then what is the necessity of repealing the law if the company is going to reduce the rates below those fixed by law?

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator must understand that I am not distressed about the repeal of this law.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I want to understand the facts.

Mr. ALLISON. I am only suggesting what I believe, that the law is of no value on the statute books and that its repeal will do no harm, especially as we have the promise, not only of the company to reduce rates, but also the promise of the able Committee on the District of Columbia that they will take up this question and deal with it; and they have a right to deal with it. This company has no charter in the District of Columbia. It has no right here except a right of property which comes with an investment of money. We have absolute control. We can fix rates here as we choose to fix them, save only that they must not be confiscatory in their nature and must be reasonable.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. And for that reason I understand the Senator wants to remove all restrictions and allow the company to do what it pleases.

Mr. ALLISON. Well, Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas can gather as he wishes the reasons I am endeavoring to give for my own consent—

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I wish to say only—

Mr. ALLISON. For my own consent that this provision may be now repealed in view of the surrounding circumstances; and when the Senator assumes in any way that I am interested in having this repeal made for any special purpose I hope to disabuse him of that.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. I was against bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate in the form in which it is being brought. The amendment is out of order and this debate is out of order, except by consent; any Senator can stand upon this floor if he chooses and make the point of order against the amendment. But I do not choose to make the point of order, because I believe that these people should have a fair hearing and a fair consideration of this question. While it may inconvenience the telephone company for six or nine months, in view of the vacation of Congress, I do not think it is a very great matter whether we put it on or leave it off of this bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I wish to disclaim any intention to reflect upon the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. ALLISON. I am sure the Senator did not intend to do so.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I had no idea of doing anything of that sort. I merely wanted to find out the theory on which this subject was proposed. I think after the Senator gets through with his remarks, as he suggests that the amendment is out of order, I will make that point.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. I will say to the Senator in brief that this statute is impracticable of enforcement. It has been said by the company, as has been so well stated by the Senator from New Hampshire, that under the circumstances they are compelled, not by law, but by the fact that the Government asks it of them, to furnish telephone service for which they are not adequately paid, and therefore they want to have the law repealed

now, in order to have a just settlement. That is the only reason I can see why it should be done. It will help no user of the telephone to have the law stand until next year.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I think that is exactly true, because I do not think the slightest attention is paid to the law as it now stands.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Iowa permit me one question?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. Is the reason why they want to have the law repealed because the Government pays now according to the rate fixed in the law of 1898 and they want to get rid of that so as to make the Government pay what other people pay? Is that it?

Mr. ALLISON. No, sir; I do not understand that to be the case.

Mr. BERRY. Is it not true that the Government does not now pay except according to that law? Is that correct?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know. The Senator from New Hampshire will know.

Mr. BERRY. That is what I understand, and I simply ask for information.

Mr. ALLISON. I have not made the investigation. I do not know.

Mr. BERRY. As I understood the Senator from New Hampshire, the Government holds the law to be a valid law and pays accordingly, and they furnish the service at that rate to the Government, but to no one else.

Mr. ALLISON. That is not the whole of the case, as I understand it.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is not the whole of it.

Mr. ALLISON. We have provided that the conduits shall be placed under ground not only as respects the telephones, but as to the electric lighting, etc. They are expending now large sums of money upon underground conduits, and they are being asked to make exceptions of various kinds, which they say they can not do at this rate.

I did not expect when I rose to come into the defense of this question, because I am not familiar with it. I have only gathered enough from this debate, with my confidence in the Committee on the District of Columbia and their judgment, to believe that no harm will come from this repeal. I do not take the pessimistic view my friends from Arkansas take of this subject, but I am willing to consent that this matter shall be discussed and debated, and that the law shall be repealed if on the whole it is thought wise to do so.

I have not made the point of order as I could have done on the amendment for the reason that I thought there were sufficient arguments in favor of dealing with the question in this bill to justify our giving half an hour to it.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. President, I was a member of the subcommittee to which this matter was referred, and which gave a hearing to the citizens of the District of Columbia who were interested in the subject. The facts elicited at that hearing were substantially as follows: That this law was practically a dead letter; that a suit had been instituted soon after the enactment of the law to enforce it, and that it was carried through the different courts in the District of Columbia—the supreme court and court of appeals—to the Supreme Court of the United States, and by that court, after a somewhat lengthy consideration and opinion, it was sent to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for further action, and it will probably be some years yet before the question involved is finally decided.

Appearing before the subcommittee were a number of gentlemen who professed to be, and I believe they were in fact, representatives of the association in the District of Columbia which had assumed the burden of carrying on this legislation. It was that association which was responsible for the long legal fight which had culminated in the case finally being sent back to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The subcommittee were assured by the attorneys of that association that in their judgment it was best for all concerned that the act should be repealed.

The committee had no further evidence before it than the statement of these gentlemen, who had been for some time interested in seeing the law put into effect, and such facts as it could gather from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case entitled *Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company v. Manning*, United States Supreme Court Reports, volume 186, page 246.

The act which is sought to be repealed was undoubtedly a very crude piece of legislation. It was in the shape of a proviso, and in the following language:

*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone on a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being not more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being not more than three on a wire, and \$25 for each telephone, there being four or more on the same wire.

That is the sole verbiage of the act, without reference as to the

quality of the telephone, as to the costliness of the particular instruments, as to whether there are any improvements from year to year in the system of telephones, or without reference to anything of that kind, but a hard and fast rule laid down that these particular tariff rates should be enforced, and no others.

Mr. President, the committee were also impressed with the fact that while these rates may be just and reasonable they were not fixed by Congress after a careful and considerate estimate of what they should be. The Supreme Court in its decision, in referring to that fact, says:

So, while we may not infer from the mere fact that the committees of investigation never completed their work that Congress acted unadvisedly, yet, as each body authorized a full investigation by a committee, and before a report was received from such committee took the action which it did, it is fairly open for consideration whether the general language found in this proviso is not subject to some limitations or qualifications.

In other words, we have it not on the memory of a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives, but a part of the record of a case in the Supreme Court to the effect that at the time this proviso was passed there was before Congress no report whatever, no information in an official way, as to whether these rates were reasonable or just.

It is now contended by the telephone company that these rates are unreasonable and are, as has been said here, confiscatory. With those facts before the committee, knowing as we do that this telephone company is in the District of Columbia simply on sufferance, that every right and privilege it possesses is subject to the right of repeal by Congress whenever Congress chooses to say so, and we can to-morrow, if we choose, wipe them out of existence in the District of Columbia—knowing those facts and bearing in mind that the only ones who are deeply interested in having the law carried out appeared before us and told us that they thought it was to the best interests of the citizens of this city that the law should be repealed, the subcommittee considered that they were justified in making the recommendation to the full committee which they did. That was the only motive which influenced the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I do not think the fact that the attorneys who were anxious to have this legislation carried into effect have changed their minds and now want the law repealed is in the least conclusive upon us. The honorable gentleman who was on the subcommittee, the Senator from Florida, admits in his argument that that was the controlling consideration in his mind.

I recollect that at the last session of Congress, when there was a bill to reduce the duty on Cuban sugar, the House put an amendment on that bill which made the sugar trust pay a portion of the reduction, or struck off the differential, and the beet-sugar men were the chief advocates of what the House did.

The beet-sugar men insisted that the striking out of existing law of the differential duty on sugar should be a part of the act reducing the duty on Cuban sugar. Now the same beet-sugar men are here saying that the bill ought to be passed without mention of the differential. This proves that some arrangement has been made between the sugar trust and these particular beet-sugar men making the arrangement satisfactory to those gentlemen; but it does not touch the point in controversy at all, and I imagine that it is not satisfactory to the producers of the beet and the consumers of sugar.

So the fact that the men who were anxious for the law are now agreeable to its nonenforcement and its repeal I do not think is conclusive at all; and that seems to be about the best argument for its repeal.

However, I have no particular opinion on this subject. I rose to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question.

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure.

Mr. DUBOIS. I understood the Senator to say that the rates had been something like \$90 a year, and that they had been reduced to something like \$53 or \$55.

Mr. GALLINGER. The average rates?

Mr. DUBOIS. Yes. Now, is there any restriction as to the number of messages which can be sent annually by one who pays this annual rent?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not except those who have the measured service. Those who have the measured service, of course, can send as many messages as they please, and they pay for each message. Those who have a telephone in the house at a stipulated price of course can send just as many messages as they choose.

Mr. DUBOIS. I wished to find out, if I could, if those who pay \$53 a year have an unlimited service?

Mr. GALLINGER. I understand it so. I will not say that it is exactly \$53 a year, but the average rate has been reduced from \$98 to \$53, almost one-half, and they have an unlimited service, beyond a question.

Mr. HOAR. When was that done?

Mr. GALLINGER. They have gradually reduced it during the last two years.



Mr. DUBOIS. I had understood that they were restricted to 600 messages a year, or about two messages a day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that there is a \$36 rate where the users are restricted, as I remember it, to 600 messages a year, and on additional messages I think they pay from 3 cents to 5 cents. I am not sure as to the amount. It was 10 cents, and it has been reduced to 3 cents or 5 cents.

Mr. DUBOIS. Really the reason why I rose was to find out by a comparison which we can understand, and which can be instituted, the cost of the service in this District and the cost of similar service in other cities.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is the very thing I have tried to say will be done at the next session of Congress—if some of us live—if there is a demand for it, and I say to the Senator that I pledge my personal efforts to make it a very thorough inquiry.

Mr. DUBOIS. I should think, under the existing condition, we ought to be furnished with some comparison as to the charges here and in other cities of somewhat similar size.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no doubt, from what knowledge I have of it—

Mr. DUBOIS. I beg pardon. I want to ask further if the people who are restricted to 600 messages a year have to pay anything more—and if so, how much—for messages beyond the number of 600, or 2 a day?

Mr. GALLINGER. The charge is either 3 cents or 5 cents, I am not sure which, for outgoing messages; not for incoming messages, but outgoing messages.

Mr. DUBOIS. I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I have no disposition to oppose the measure. I would really like to have some information more definite than we have.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like very much, Mr. President, to have the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], who was chairman of the subcommittee, make a brief statement concerning this matter; but before doing so, I want simply to call attention to the point which perhaps I did not make sufficiently clear.

There was not only one association in the District of Columbia interested in this question, but some six associations. There were the Business Men's Association of Washington, the Brightwood Avenue Citizens' Association, the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association, the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, and the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association. I wish simply to read what Mr. Crounse, who was chairman of the telephone committee of the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, says in behalf of that association, and I hope it will be listened to:

CITIZENS' NORTHWEST SUBURBAN ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1903.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry of this morning concerning the telephone service in our section as supplied by your substation recently installed at Somerset Heights, I would say it is entirely satisfactory both as to efficiency and rates charged.

There is perhaps no part of the District of Columbia in which prompt telephone service is so necessary as in the northwestern suburbs, where residents are widely scattered and the public utilities, including transportation and police and fire protection, are less adequate than within the city limits. Since the installation of the substation at Somerset Heights we have been able to connect our houses, at moderate rates, with the fire and police departments and with local and city physicians, as well as with our places of business in town, and thus the chief objections to suburban residence have been removed. We hope that the establishment of this service will do much to develop our section, and I desire to express our appreciation of your cooperation in this direction.

Very truly, yours,

W. L. CROUNSE,  
Chairman Telephone Committee  
Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association.

That is an association representing a very large class of citizens who were up in arms five years ago, and now they are absolutely satisfied not only with the service but with the rates this corporation is giving them.

Now, Mr. President, I very much desire that the junior Senator from Vermont, who was absent when I took the floor, shall make a statement. Had he been in his seat I would have asked him to make the first statement upon this subject, he having been the chairman of the subcommittee which heard the citizens and those representing the telephone company in a recent hearing. I trust the Senator will make his statement.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, the statement should be very brief.

It appeared from the testimony taken by the subcommittee that at the time of the enactment of the law this litigation was inaugurated and went into the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The decision there was appealed from, and it has gone through each one of the courts until it has reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States has sent the case back with instructions to take further evidence. The court there has held substantially, as was stated to the committee, that "there was a superior kind and an inferior kind or class, and in each of these classes there were several subclasses or grades. The law was not clear on the subject, and the

trial court had not taken these facts into consideration. It therefore sent the case back for further inquiry as to which of these kinds of equipment Congress intended the rates to apply, and also whether or not the rates fixed were reasonable for the kind of equipment to which it might be found to apply." Now, that sends the case back, so that the petitioners are in substantially the same position they were when the litigation began some time ago.

Under these considerations, and in view of the fact that since that time the telephone company has entirely altered its system of charges and placed it to a very large extent upon the amount of business done from each one of the stations, the petitioners found themselves unable to proceed under the law in a way satisfactory to themselves, and so by conferring with the company they concluded that it would be best to withdraw all the litigation and allow the law to be repealed, with the distinct understanding that if when Congress assembles next winter the relations existing at that time between the telephone company and the citizens of Washington were not entirely satisfactory, the Committee on the District of Columbia would take this matter up in earnest and see that legislation was inaugurated which would fully protect the patrons of the company.

The attorneys for the Telephone Subscribers' Association appeared before us, and with them a large number of their clients, private citizens, proprietors of hotels and other business places, and everybody in the room assented to the proposition which was made both by the attorneys and by the company. In the statement made by the attorneys for the association to the committee they used the following language concerning the law now in force:

The act of 1898 was never satisfactory to anyone. Its author did not intend that it should become a law in the form in which it was presented by him to the House of Representatives, and it has been always regarded by the association as wholly inadequate to the situation. It does not at all cover the ground, and if it is to stand it should be added to by further provisions.

The association also recognizes that since the passage of this act of 1898 local conditions have greatly changed. Improvements in methods have been introduced, and average rates of charges have been lessened.

That presents an entirely new condition at this time, a condition that differs from the one which existed when the law was enacted. They found difficulty in attempting to enforce this new law with the new conditions, and, therefore, they were strongly of the opinion that the law should be repealed and that it should be left to the discretion of the Committee on the District of Columbia whether a new law should be proposed at the next session of Congress. They all expressed themselves satisfied with the administration of the affairs of the company at this time.

Concerning the question of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] as to rates, it did appear that a rate had been fixed for private residences calling for the payment of \$36 annually. In that particular case the number of messages sent out was limited to 600 annually, with the privilege of sending more by paying from 3 to 5 cents upon each message. It further appeared that the average rate of charges for telephones has decreased since the act of 1898 from \$98 per annum to \$56 per annum, and that it is now based upon the equitable system of charging for the 'phone upon the basis of the business done through that particular station.

Mr. HEITFELD. Mr. President, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is general legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order. The bill is in the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendments, the question is, Shall the amendments be engrossed and the bill be read the third time?

Mr. TELLER. I wish to offer an amendment, to come in on page 19, after line 24, which I send to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 19, after line 24, insert:

For Connecticut avenue extended, grade and macadamize, \$10,000.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to say that that is a matter which was overlooked by the committee. It has been the custom for some time to do certain work on Connecticut avenue, and we have heretofore appropriated \$10,000. The estimate is for \$25,000. The matter was entirely overlooked by the committee. I believe the amendment has the approval of the chairman of the committee. I make this statement because it is a little out of order to come in now with the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 12th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 661) authorizing the restoration of the name of

Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers; and

An act (S. 3287) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce and labor;

A bill (H. R. 14764) to establish United States courts at Wilkesboro, N. C.; and

A bill (H. R. 15449) to increase the efficiency of the Army.

#### THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State with an accompanying draft of an act making an appropriation to carry out on the part of the United States the provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concluded January 24, 1903.

In order that there may be no delay in the appointment and assembling of the tribunal provided for in the convention, I ask for the matter the favorable consideration of the present Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, February 13, 1903.

#### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. QUAY. I call for the regular order.

Mr. DIETRICH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. DEPEW. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. DIETRICH. Mr. President, I rise to ask permission to submit a number of observations bearing upon the future welfare of the Philippine Islands. They are somewhat extensive, and realizing the pressure of important pending legislation at this time, I do not feel justified in asking for the privilege of giving them all orally.

I am advocating, Mr. President, the inauguration of a policy for the protection and development of the interests and industries of the Philippine Islands, more especially those which do not and can not compete with industries of the United States. We are importing annually between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 of duty-free products which could be supplied by the Philippine and other island possessions, and I contend that it is unfair, unbusinesslike, and unpatriotic to admit, without duty, from other countries, products which could be grown or manufactured in our own possessions.

For many years the customs tariffs of the United States have been so arranged as to afford protection to our home industries, both of the farm and factory, and because of that policy we are the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. We are now importing coffee, india rubber, hemp, sisal grass, gutta-percha, copra, cacao, dyewoods, and other products of the field and forests, amounting annually to the value of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, all of which are now on the free list, and in consequence we have little to trade under reciprocal arrangements unless we trade off detrimentally one American industry for another.

Now that we have island possessions capable of producing these \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of products which come into the United States duty free, there should be an additional incentive for us to change the policy of the past by placing a duty on these articles, thus encouraging their production in our own island possessions. We must give the same measure of protection to the producers and manufacturers of our island possessions as we do to our own people in the United States. As an illustration of what this past policy has cost the American Government I cite the case of Brazil. The principal Brazilian products which come to us are coffee, india rubber, gutta-percha, cacao, etc., all of which come in free of duty. In 1900 we imported \$55,204,311 of duty-free Brazilian products, and of this amount \$33,905,059 was coffee and \$17,876,128 was rubber, these two articles thus constituting nearly \$53,000,000 of the \$55,000,000 worth of imported nondutiable Brazilian products. The duty on the rubber, which was 50 per cent ad valorem, was taken off in December, 1870; the duty on coffee, which was 5 cents per pound prior to 1870, was then reduced to 3 cents, and was finally abolished in 1872.

Immediately after we took the duty off of coffee Brazil put on an export and other taxes, approximating the duties we had been collecting, consequently our revenue on coffee was transferred

from our Treasury to the Brazilian treasury, and our people were not helped one iota.

In 1871 we paid Brazil 9½ cents per pound for 257,472,708 pounds of coffee, collecting 3 cents per pound duty, thereby turning \$7,724,181.24 into our Treasury, making the coffee cost our importers 12½ cents per pound, duty paid. In 1872 we paid Brazil 15½ cents; in 1873, 14½ cents; in 1874, 19 cents, and in 1875, 15½ cents per pound, showing that putting coffee upon the free list did not decrease the cost of coffee to the American consumer, but coffee constantly advanced in price.

During our twenty-eight years of free-trade coffee we have lost in revenue on Brazilian coffee alone the enormous sum of \$304,869,852.84 and made the Brazilian treasury richer by practically that amount of money. For twenty years prior to free coffee and free rubber the total balance of trade in favor of Brazil was but a fraction over \$12,000,000 a year. Since our free coffee and free rubber period began the balance of trade against us has so increased that for the whole period of twenty-eight years it has averaged over \$45,000,000 a year. In other words, during the twenty-eight-years' period of free coffee and rubber Brazil has sold us products to the value of \$1,611,688,716 and has purchased during the same period only \$285,521,500.46 of American products, or less than 18 per cent of our purchases from Brazil, thus creating in twenty-eight years a balance of trade against the United States amounting to the enormous sum of \$1,328,167,670.

Had our legislators been wise they would not have listened to the siren song of free trade, which has produced such disastrous results to our commercial relations with Brazil and the loss of hundreds of millions to our Treasury, but we should have placed a high duty on coffee and other products and kept such duties in force except by special arrangements for trade concessions, and that the countries from whom we purchased should not collect an additional export or other tax by which they would absorb such reduction.

Now that we have island possessions that can produce all of this coffee, rubber, cacao, copra, dyewoods, spices, and other tropical products, I am in favor of placing a protective tariff on them against the rest of the world. This proposition will cause opposition by the coffee, rubber, and other trusts who have their money invested in foreign countries. In spite of opposition which might arise we should do that which is best for our own people and the people of the Philippine islands, for they are our own people.

The system of peonage and practical slavery which has existed and now exists in the Philippine Islands, in Cuba, and in other Spanish possessions, is due to the fact that the Spanish Government encouraged the building up of vast sugar and tobacco estates. The continuation of this system should be discouraged, and for this reason I am opposed to the granting to either individuals or corporations any larger tracts of land in the Philippines than we have already provided for.

The cause of the Cuban war and the uprising of the Filipino people against Spain was because of the vast estates upon which people were simply held as peons or slaves, and to grant these franchises of great tracts of land would only perpetuate and increase this system, which is so obnoxious and detrimental to the welfare of the masses of the people.

Both the great tobacco and sugar estates of the Philippines have been so conducted that the great mass of laborers on them never saw any money from one year's end to the other. The pittance which they received for their labor was given in merchandise from the company's stores. In fact, they were always kept in debt and thus held in semislavery.

Last year we passed an act authorizing the Philippine Commission to sell not to exceed 1,024 hectares, equal to about 2,500 acres of land to a single corporation, and that is certainly enough land to be held by one set of individuals.

We limited the amount of land that could be taken up by a single individual to about 40 acres, because the Philippine soil is so much more productive than American soil that the 2,500 acres of Philippine land, which corporations can hold under the present law, is equal in productiveness to 10,000 acres of American soil.

For the specific purposes of doing away with great Philippine estates which have enabled the owners to hold the Filipino people in practical slavery and which caused the uprising in the islands, the last session of Congress authorized the Philippine Commission to issue bonds to the value of several millions of dollars, the proceeds from the sale of which were to be used for the exclusive purpose of purchasing the friar estates and turning them back into the public domain, and I quote that part of the act which refers to it:

"AUTHORITY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE LANDS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND OTHERS AND ISSUE BONDS FOR PURCHASE PRICE.

"SEC. 63. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain, and convey



title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

"SEC. 64. That the powers hereinbefore conferred in section 63 may also be exercised in respect of any lands, easements, appurtenances, and hereditaments which, on the 13th of August, 1898, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals, in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the Commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. And for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the lands mentioned in this section, said government of the Philippine Islands is hereby empowered to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue and to sell at not less than par value, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of said government for such amount as may be necessary, said bonds to be in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and to be payable at the pleasure of said government after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with interest thereon in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of said government, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands. The money which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be applied by the government of the Philippine Islands to the acquisition of the property authorized by this section, and to no other purposes.

"SEC. 65. That all lands acquired by virtue of the preceding section shall constitute a part and portion of the public property of the government of the Philippine Islands, and may be held, sold, and conveyed, or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years after their acquisition by said government on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions provided for in this Act: *Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued in payment of said lands by the preceding section and said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by the bonds. All moneys realized or received from sales or other dispositions of said lands or by reason thereof shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a standing fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity. Actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the Government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government."

We were to increase the amount of land which can be held by corporations we would be going back to the very conditions which caused the trouble and to get out of which we authorized the above issue of government bonds.

I do not imagine for one moment that the friars are any worse landlords than are other people under similar conditions. I did not vote for the measure primarily to get rid of the friars, but to get rid of the principle of great landed estates.

Nonresident landlordism nearly wrecked Ireland, Cuba, New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales, where the governments have recently condemned and are still condemning large estates and cutting them up and selling them in small parcels.

In the light of this history we can not afford to inaugurate our administration of the affairs of 8,000,000 of people by making them slaves to our great tobacco and sugar and other corporations.

Especially should such a system be condemned in the case of the Philippines, where so many avenues of industry are open wherein the people remain independent, each family tilling its own land and not being subject to the tender mercies of corporations owning and operating vast landed estates.

It is admitted by all who are familiar with the subject that the Filipinos who devote their energies to the culture and gathering of hemp, rubber, gutta-percha, coffee, cacao, copra, and other Philippine specialties earn far more money than do those who are enslaved on the great tobacco and sugar estates, and we should foster and encourage the development of these independent industries, which will also furnish us with those things which we can not produce, rather than to enslave the Filipino people in the production of competitive American products.

In the development of the island by constructing railroads, it will be much wiser for the Filipino government to give a guaranty of a small rate of interest than it will be to grant to corporations or individuals these great tracts of lands.

By encouraging the sugar industry of the Philippines we would commit a triple injustice.

First. To the sugar industry of the United States by increasing competition and arresting the full and early development and the consequent economies in the cost of production, which will only come by development.

Second. By making semislaves of the Filipinos instead of helping to make them a free and independent people.

Third. To those who invest in Philippine sugar plants, which in time must inevitably be swept from the face of the earth by the ever-increasing skill of the American farmer and the American sugar manufacturer of the temperate zone.

Congress in its wisdom at the last session passed a national irrigation act which, unless nullified by other legislation, will solve the sugar question of the United States, by enabling us to produce from our now arid and useless plains the sugar which we now import.

These lands are far removed from the great centers of population, and thus in their development their farmers are restricted to the production of such high-priced commodities as can bear the expense consequent upon long-haul transportation.

Sugar beets are to be their "ready money" crop, because the sugar will stand the necessary heavy freight rates to put it into the great Eastern centers of population.

Another reason why our duty should be to protect the sugar industry of the United States is because upon the lands where we can grow sugar beets and sugar cane, we can not produce hemp, coffee, rubber, and articles of that kind, and these very articles that we can not produce in the United States are the articles which are the most profitable to the producers in the Philippine Islands.

Let us, by protection, encourage the Filipino people to supply us with the \$70,000,000 worth of coffee which we annually import, the \$27,000,000 worth of rubber and gutta-percha, the \$17,000,000 worth of sisal grass, the \$8,500,000 worth of cacao, the \$3,500,000 worth of cabinet woods, the \$2,250,000 worth of copal, the \$1,000,000 worth of copra, the \$1,000,000 worth of indigo, and the various other tropical products which she can grow and which we import to the combined value of about \$200,000,000 a year, and exchange with them our products, dollar for dollar, as nearly as possible, and not continue the unstatesmanlike policy which we are now pursuing with Brazil, viz, buying 82 per cent more than we sell.

If we maintain the open-door policy of the Philippines as to imports and exports, which is demanded by not only Spain but all other nations, we should place an export tariff upon all raw materials, whether exported to the United States or any other country, and all products and manufactured and finished articles to be exported free of duty, except such articles as we produce in the United States, viz, sugar, tobacco, and citrus fruits. The object of this policy is to encourage the manufacture of all raw material, which can be produced in the Philippines which we do not ourselves produce, into the finished article ready for the markets of the world. If we do not adopt such a policy for the Philippines the raw materials will be taken to countries other than the United States, where cheap labor will convert it into the finished article to be sold in competition with such articles manufactured in the Philippines and the United States. For that reason I suggest that we place a heavy export duty upon raw material, so as to collect a revenue and encourage the manufacturing industry in the Philippines by our own people, who are entitled to the same care and protection as are the people of the United States.

But if we do not maintain the open-door policy, then we should collect for revenue an export tax upon all raw materials, and also a specific differential tax upon materials destined for all other countries than the United States, in order to equalize the difference between the cheap labor of those countries and the high-priced labor in the United States.

As an illustration, I will take the two products hemp and copra. Copra is the dried fruit of the cocoanut and is largely exported to Germany and France and the oil extracted and used for various purposes. By placing a heavy export tax upon copra and not upon the oil extracted from copra, refining establishments will be located in the Philippine Islands, and the oil will be exported to the various countries in place of the raw material.

What is true of copra would be of hemp. By placing a heavy export tariff upon raw hemp, and not upon the finished article, manufacturing industries would be established in the Philippine Islands to convert the raw hemp into rope, cordage, and other hemp products. That would give employment to the Filipino people and increase the internal welfare, so that within a few years the same system of taxation can be adopted in the Philippine Islands as we now have in the United States.

It is not for us to waste our time upon the things that have occurred in the Philippines in the past, but we must unite our

energies and give our best thoughts for the upbuilding of those people in the future.

I submit the following tables and data, which have been prepared with great care by the expert, Mr. Truman G. Palmer, and which are a digest of the various annual reports of the Philippine commissions, of the hearings before the Senate and House committees, and of other public documents relating to the subject, and ask that the matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. GALLINGER. What is the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request of the Senator from Nebraska is that the tables and other matter which he has prepared may be printed in the RECORD with his remarks.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection that order will be made.

The matter referred to is as follows:

#### IN GENERAL.

Considering the future welfare of the Philippine Islands, and of American industries which are engaged in producing commodities common to both countries, American statesmen are charged with a grave responsibility, far-reaching in its effect.

The Philippine Commission, looking to the immediate development and exploitation of those islands, repeatedly appeals to the American Congress for practical free trade in everything the islands can produce, and for permission to sell to great corporations vast tracts of land for the production of competitive crops. These are questions which should be carefully weighed by our legislators.

#### AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The United States is a great agricultural country, exporting approximately \$850,000,000 of agricultural products annually. On the other hand, we yearly import something over \$400,000,000 worth of agricultural products.

#### POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Some of these agricultural imports are from the temperate zone, and under the efficient management of our present Secretary of Agriculture we are in a fair way of cutting these imports down to \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a year, unless the efforts of the Department should be blocked by unwise legislation covering our newly acquired island possessions.

By producing at home all of our tobacco, sugar, and citrus fruits our annual agricultural imports will be reduced by from \$80,000,008 to \$100,000,000, and this the Secretary of Agriculture expects soon to accomplish.

Of our other agricultural imports, it is possible to produce another \$100,000,000 worth in the temperate zone, leaving \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 worth which must ever be procured from tropical countries.

#### NEW CONDITIONS.

Now that we have acquired tropical possessions, the question for our legislators to decide is whether it be the wise course to stimulate in them the production of those things which we can produce at home, or to encourage them to produce the \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 worth of purely tropical products which we can never hope to produce.

The following table shows in the first column the value of certain tropical products which were brought into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, none of which can ever be produced in the United States; the second column shows the Philippine exports of like commodities during the same period, while the last column shows the value of Philippine exportations of similar products, taking the largest export year that the writer has any knowledge of:

*Some Philippine specialties which can not be grown in the United States.*

	United States imports year ending June 30, 1901-2.	Philippine exports year ending June 30, 1902.	Philippine exports.	Year.
Coffee .....	\$70,919,257	\$2,879	\$1,953,815	1888
India rubber and gutta-percha.....	27,094,622	182,312	182,312	1902
Manila hemp.....	10,355,381	15,841,316	15,841,312	1902
Sisal grass and other fibers.....	17,018,315	178,120	178,120	1902
Copra and coconuts.....	1,017,326	1,002,245	4,462,920	1888
Copal.....	2,288,573	73,010	109,936	1901
Other gums.....	4,537,136	68,792	68,792	1902
Cabinet wood, unmanufactured....	3,400,957	72,480	72,480	1902
Shells.....	563,284	101,444	173,988	1901
Cacao or cocoa.....	6,642,717	241	2,203	1900
Indigo.....	1,035,980	8,806	23,317	1900
Total .....	144,873,556	17,548,447	23,069,195	

<sup>a</sup> 14,056,229 pounds, figured at 13.9 cents per pound, the average United States import price for 1888.

From the above table it will be seen that we imported last year nearly \$150,000,000 worth of tropical products, of which the Philippines during the same period exported over \$17,000,000 worth, and in their best years have exported over \$23,000,000 worth.

The American market for these products, already large and constantly increasing, will ever be open to these Philippine specialties, which are acknowledged to be more profitable to the grower than are the crops which we also produce.

#### DUTY FREE.

All of the above Philippine products already enter our markets absolutely free of duty, and hence any further general reduction in our tariff on Philippine productions can not affect the expansion of these industries.

#### OTHER PHILIPPINE SPECIALTIES DUTIABLE.

There are other industries in the Philippines of considerable importance, such as the production of ylang-ylang oil, of which they exported \$70,553 worth last year; straw hats, of which they exported \$181,162 worth last year, and many others of minor importance, which would be greatly stimulated by giving them free access to our markets, and which would not interfere with any American industry, as we can not produce them.

#### COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS.

The following table covers the three Philippine products which are also grown in the United States.

By the act of March 8, 1902, we now collect but 75 per cent of the regular tariff rates on these commodities, and the full amount of the revenue so collected is remitted to the Philippine government.

#### Products common to both countries.

	United States imports, year ending June 30, 1902.	United States production, year ending June 30, 1902.	Philippine exportations.	Year.
Sugar and molasses .....	\$60,109,603.55	\$38,071,120.00	\$18,159,879.00	1893
Tobacco and cigars.....	18,756,035.56	283,076,546.00	2,452,367.00	1902
Oranges and lemons.....	4,105,858.36	8,549,863.00	.....	.....
Total .....	82,971,497.47	389,697,529.00	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> 1901-2 crop at 5 cents per pound.

<sup>b</sup> For the year 1895, 261,519 tons at 0.031 cent per pound, the average price paid in foreign countries; 1901-2 exports were 67,000 tons, valued at \$2,770,575.

#### AMERICAN INVESTMENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ARTICLES.

In the production of the above-named products the people of the United States, relying upon the good faith of the promises and past policy of Congress to afford ample protection against similar products grown by cheap labor in other portions of the world, have invested their money as follows:

In the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States.....	\$100,000,000
In 52 beet-sugar factories, located in eleven States from New York to California.....	50,000,000
In cane and beet sugar farming implements and machinery (United States Census) on 40,000 farms.....	33,651,170
In 24,567 cigar and cigarette factories located in 52 States and Territories (United States Census).....	67,706,493
In tobacco-farming implements and machinery on 106,272 farms (United States Census).....	8,150,980
In 102,814 acres of orange, lemons, and other subtropical fruits (United States Census), mostly in California and Florida, estimated at \$750 per acre.....	77,110,500
Total .....	336,619,143

The above list does not include the 2,481 plug and chewing tobacco factories located in 35 States, with an invested capital of \$124,089,891, as the bulk of these is supposed to be in the tobacco trust, which naturally favors the free admission of its raw material; nor does it include the investment of the American Sugar Refining Company, which would be the greatest beneficiary, and as was shown last year, expended large sums of money in an endeavor to secure the introduction of cheaper raw material with which to operate its refineries.

Neither does it include the investment of several millions of dollars of tobacco growers in special buildings for the caring of that product, no figures on the same being available.

#### CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION IN THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The American sugar cane and sugar beet growers and the American manufacturers of sugar have grave cause for apprehension if the tariff on Philippine sugar is further reduced. In 1901 American farmers raised 1,685,688 tons of beets, for which they received from the sugar manufacturers an average of \$4.50 per ton. From these beets the factories extracted an average of 219 pounds of sugar per ton. (See Senate Doc. No. 316, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, p. 36.) In other words, the farmers received \$2.05 for each 100 pounds of sugar which the factories extracted from their beets. To this must, of course, be added the expense of putting the beets through the factory, expense of management, insurance, interest, packages, freight, etc., to arrive at the present cost of producing the sugar.

The Government reports, as elsewhere given, show that the largest



sugar company in the Philippines estimate the entire cost of production, including interest on the investment, at 62½ cents per 100 pounds, and give the figures to show that the cost of production on the entire 21,999 acres which they had in cane, including interest on the investment, was 95 cents per 100 pounds. Comparing this cost, only possible with cheap labor such as the Philippines enjoy, is what causes apprehension in the American sugar industry.

#### AMERICAN CIGAR MAKERS' APPREHENSION.

Again it is the cheap labor of the Philippines which causes apprehension among the proprietors and artisans of the 24,000 American cigar manufactories. In Manila there are 31 cigar and cigarette factories, which employ 12,168 people. The average wage rate of all these employees, including superintendents and foremen, is 37½ cents per day. (See part I, House Doc. No. 315, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session.) The average daily wage of all the employees in the 24,000 American cigar and cigarette factories (U. S. Census) is \$1.36½ per day, or nearly four times the Philippine wage rate for the same class of labor.

In Manila, owing to cheap labor, a fair cigar is to be had at retail at 1 cent each, and it is a foregone conclusion that a further material lowering of our rates of duty on Philippine cigars would eventually flood this country with them, and thus close up many of our American factories.

#### APPREHENSION OF AMERICAN CITRUS FRUIT INTERESTS.

In the Philippines orange trees grow wild and fruit abundantly without any cultivation whatever, hundreds of tons being exported to China annually.

In both California and Florida the expense of maintaining an orchard is large. In California the annual expense for labor and water is \$40 to \$65 per acre.

Cheap labor, free trade, and refrigerator boats from the Philippines would eventually bring serious, if not disastrous, consequences to the American citrus fruit industry.

If the industries above were the most flourishing and profitable industries of the Philippines, our proper course with them and with our home industries might be in doubt. Such, however, is not the case.

#### PROFITS IN HEMP GATHERING.

American officers and other Americans in the Philippines are a unit in stating that their most profitable crop is hemp, at the gathering of which the natives are able to make from \$2 to \$5 per day. This statement would seem to be substantiated by the following figures:

Exports of hemp, fiscal year 1902.....	\$15,841,316
Other agricultural exports.....	4,818,257
Total agricultural exports.....	20,659,573

#### COFFEE.

Army officers, and other Americans now in the Philippines, state that the Philippine coffee is equaled only by the finest Mocha. On account of the borer, an insect enemy of horticulture the world over, the Philippine exports of coffee have dwindled from nearly \$1,000,000 worth in 1888 to \$2,879 worth in 1902. Under the direction of the scientists of our Department of Agriculture, there is no reason why the coffee plantations of the Philippines should not rival those of near-by Java.

#### RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.

Forests of india-rubber and gutta-percha trees abound in the islands, the 1902 exportation from the wild trees being valued at nearly \$200,000. The method of gathering is brutal, but one-thirty-fifth to one-fortieth of the gum being saved. Planters of rubber trees estimate a profit of \$150 to \$200 an acre per annum, thus presenting a more inviting field than that which is secured by scores of American companies, which are investing in similar enterprises in Mexico and Central and South America.

#### COPRA AND COCOANUTS.

In 1888 the islands exported \$4,462,920 worth of copra and coconuts. They grow wild; planted in orchard form they come into bearing in eight to ten years and yield a crop worth on the average \$100 an acre a year for a century, no cultivation whatever being necessary after the groves are planted.

#### OTHER PHILIPPINE SPECIALTIES.

The gathering of sisal grass, copal, and other gums, indigo, dye woods and cabinet woods, and the planting of cocoa, which grows wild, not to mention minor products, all offer inviting fields to the natives, who are no longer kept in subjugation by Spain.

#### LABOR INDEPENDENT.

The fact that the Philippine Islands have a population of 8,000,000 people, 5,500,000 of which are civilized Christians, is also worthy of consideration in this connection. To be sure, little effort is necessary to sustain life in a tropical country, but the more generally the people are engaged in industrial pursuits the more contented will they be. This being the case, the question naturally arises as to what condition is best for them. To engage in the production of any of the articles above mentioned, such as coffee, rubber, hemp, sisal grass, coconuts, copal, cocoa, etc., does not require the invest-

ment of a large amount of capital, and in producing these articles practically every man can be his own master.

Legislation, which will stimulate the Filipino people to engage in the extension of these industries will do more than anything else to make of them a self-respecting, wealthy people, and at the same time afford ample opportunity for the profitable investment of American capital, which, with the consequent skill it will bring, will assist them in their efforts.

#### LABOR—SERVILE OR SEMISLAVE.

The history of tropical cane-sugar production throughout the world has demonstrated the fact that a tropical sugar estate blasts all other classes of industry located near it. It is also a fact that civilization blasts a tropical cane-sugar estate.

The plea of tropical sugar planters has ever been for vast quantities of cheap labor, and one of the main causes of transferring 67 per cent of the sugar production of the world from the Tropics to the Temperate Zone during the past sixty years has been the abolition of slavery in the Tropics. Were the Philippine Islands to be exploited for the production of sugar, the condition of servility and semislavery, which for many years has existed with the Chinese and Japanese laborers of Hawaii, and with plantation laborers generally on tropical sugar estates, will doubtless be reproduced in the Philippine Islands. From the ratification of our reciprocity treaty with Hawaii in 1876 to the time when those islands came under the American flag, the Hawaiian sugar planters made enormous fortunes, as they could operate with contract cooly labor and sell their product duty free in our protected market. The purported object of the treaty with Hawaii was to "build up happy prosperous homes amongst the natives of those islands," but the boon which we intended for the natives was wholly absorbed by the Hawaiian sugar planters, who introduced semislave conditions.

Notwithstanding the fact that the average production of cane per acre in the Hawaiian Islands is 34 tons as against 11 tons in Louisiana, where 4 of the 11 tons are used for replanting (see 1900 census), and that the average value of the sugar product per acre in Hawaii is \$286 as compared with \$53 in Louisiana, Hawaii no sooner came under the American flag and our Chinese and contract labor laws than her sugar planters petitioned Congress to allow them to import contract Chinese cooly labor on the ground that the planters were unable to pay a competitive wage rate and make any money.

Take the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, British India, Java, the Philippines, Africa, and Hawaii, which produce 95 per cent of the tropical sugar of the world, and in no place except where American influence has been felt do the laborers receive the wage rate of American school children who work during vacation. It is this very civilizing influence of America which has placed the Hawaiian planter where he says he can not produce sugar at a profit unless allowed to import cheap contract Chinese cooly labor.

The question is whether this nation will lend its influence to making a serf of the Filipino laborer for the time being, or will try and make him an independent, self-respecting, landed proprietor for all time.

#### BEET VERSUS CANE SUGAR.

Never in the history of the world have the Tropics been able to transfer a Temperate Zone industry to their shores. In the fight for supremacy the nervous activity of the Northern laborer and skilled artisan has always come out victorious, and it is not to be believed that the eventual outcome of the battle between the two zones in the matter of sugar production will reverse the rule. Be this as it may, the stimulation of the industry in both countries, each of which has enough well-defined sugar land to supply the world, can not but bring serious consequence to one or the other. Either the cheap labor of the Philippines will ruin the American sugar industry, or the scientific farmers of America will run the Philippine product out of our market. One result or the other is inevitable in due course of time, and this result would cause the loss of millions of dollars, and the consequent business depression.

The most serious immediate loss in the stimulation of Philippine sugar production would arise from the fact that such stimulation would unquestionably result in making capital hesitate to enter the home field of beet-sugar production, and thus delay the time when the economies, which can only come by the enlargement of the industry, will enable the American farmer and manufacturer of sugar to sell to the American people a home-grown product at the lowest world price.

The honorable Secretary of Agriculture does not believe that any country on the face of the globe will be able to eventually produce sugar as cheaply as it will be produced in semi-arid America. The honorable Secretary further believes that when Congress passed the national irrigation bill, Congress assured the final production of all of our sugar within our own borders, even should there be eventual free trade on sugar with every country on the face of the earth.

A century ago Europe started the production of sugar from beets at a cost of \$1 per pound. To-day the best factories of Europe are

producing it at a cost of 2 cents per pound. Fourteen years ago the United States started the production of beet sugar at a cost of 8 to 12 cents per pound. By 1897 the cost had been reduced to 5 cents per pound, and during the past five years it has been still further reduced to 3 to 4 cents per pound, while the output has increased 600 per cent in five years and 220 during the past year.

The Philippines are about to start in on an era of industrial development, the eventual success or failure of which, as well as the rapid development of our home industries, is in the hands of our American statesmen in Congress.

If stimulated to become the slaves of American investors in Philippine sugar estates, a day of reckoning will surely overtake them.

If stimulated to become independent producers of the \$200,000,000 worth of agricultural products which we must ever buy from the tropical countries, their future market, prosperity, and happiness will be assured.

#### DISTANCE AND FREIGHT RATES, GEOGRAPHICALLY AND COMMERCIALY.

In considering the commercial advantages and disadvantages of the Philippine Islands, one of the first requisites is to locate the archipelago commercially, as well as geographically.

Geographically these islands are 7,000 miles removed from the United States, and but a short distance from China, Japan, and Australia, to the first named of which they sell the greater portion of many of their products.

Commercially the Philippines, while almost a part of China, are but 15 cents per hundred from San Francisco, and 15 to 37 cents from our Atlantic ports.

It costs 25 cents per 100 pounds to ship sugar from the Missouri River to Chicago, and hence commercially the Philippines are only about half as far from San Francisco as Omaha is from Chicago.

The following freight-rate tables are from the report of Mr. Edward W. Harden, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Philippine Islands, pages 25 and 26:

*Freight rates from Manila to the United States and Great Britain.*  
[Per English ton of 2,240 pounds.]

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1877.....	\$10.00	\$7.00	£ 5 0 0	£ 2 12 0
1878.....	8.00	4.00	3 0 0	1 15 0
1879.....	12.00	4.00	4 5 0	2 0 0
1880.....	10.00	5.00	4 0 0	3 2 6
1881.....	13.00	8.00	4 0 0	3 10 0
1882.....	10.00	7.00	4 0 0	2 15 0
1883.....	7.50	6.00	4 0 0	2 15 0
1884.....	6.00	4.00	3 0 0	2 7 6
1885.....	6.00	4.00	3 0 0	2 0 0
1886.....	4.50	3.00	2 2 6	1 15 0
1887.....	6.00	3.50	2 0 0	2 10 0
1888.....	8.00	5.00	3 0 0	2 0 0
1889.....	8.00	5.00	5 5 0	2 15 0
1890.....	5.75	5.50	3 12 0	2 12 6
1891.....	5.75	5.50	4 0 0	3 0 0
1892.....	5.00	4.00	3 7 6	2 5 0
1893.....	4.75	3.75	2 16 0	2 0 0
1894.....	5.00	4.00	2 12 6	2 10 0
1895.....	5.75	4.00	3 3 6	1 17 6
1896.....	5.25	3.25	2 10 0	1 2 6
1897.....	4.50	3.00	2 0 0	2 0 0

*Freight rates from the United States and Great Britain to Manila.*  
[Per English ton of 2,240 pounds.]

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1877.....	\$14.00	\$7.00	£ 8 7 6	£ 1 12 6
1878.....	9.00	3.00	2 5 0	0 15 0
1879.....	12.00	3.50	2 15 0	1 5 0
1880.....	12.00	8.00	2 17 6	1 17 0
1881.....	14.00	8.00	2 15 0	0 15 0
1882.....	13.00	8.00	3 2 6	1 10 0
1883.....	10.50	8.00	2 17 6	1 12 6
1884.....	8.00	5.00	1 17 6	1 7 6
1885.....	9.25	5.00	1 12 6	1 0 0
1886.....	6.50	3.00	1 10 0	1 0 0
1887.....	6.00	5.50	1 10 0	1 0 0
1888.....	9.00	6.00	1 15 0	1 12 6
1889.....	11.00	5.50	2 2 6	0 15 0
1890.....	6.50	5.00	1 13 6	0 15 0
1891.....	7.00	6.25	1 10 0	1 5 0
1892.....	6.50	5.00	1 12 6	1 0 0
1893.....	5.25	4.50	1 17 6	1 10 0
1894.....	6.00	5.00	1 10 0	1 7 6
1895.....	7.00	5.00	1 10 0	1 2 6
1896.....	6.25	4.00	1 5 0	1 3 9
1897.....	6.00	4.25	1 10 0	1 0 0

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following tables from pages 1241 and 1244 of the June, 1902, summary of "Commerce of the Philippine Islands," show the total imports and exports of the islands and the quantity of goods bought

from and sold to each country, and the percentage of trade controlled by each country:

Country.	1900.		1902.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United States.....	\$1,657,701	8	\$4,035,243	12.6
Hongkong.....	2,639,620	12.8	1,820,109	5.7
United Kingdom.....	3,946,459	19.2	5,523,161	17.2
Germany.....	1,210,067	6	2,356,548	7.3
France.....	485,684	2.4	1,524,523	4.7
Spain.....	2,091,207	10	2,388,542	7.4
Switzerland.....	215,990	1	882,651	2.7
China.....	5,608,444	27.7	4,300,959	13.4
Japan.....	260,101	1.3	922,719	2.9
British East Indies.....	1,191,574	5.8	2,995,192	9.3
French East Indies.....	.....	.....	3,244,329	10.1
Australasia.....	544,440	2.6	522,861	1.6
Other countries.....	660,149	3.2	1,625,005	5.1
Total.....	20,601,436	100	32,141,842	100

EXPORTS.				
United States.....	\$3,522,160	17.8	\$7,691,743	32.3
Hongkong.....	2,686,168	13.6	3,183,482	13.3
United Kingdom.....	6,225,209	31.5	8,282,979	34.6
France.....	1,392,439	7	955,828	4
Spain.....	1,226,475	6.2	868,528	3.6
China.....	1,458,729	7.4	462,946	1.9
Japan.....	1,032,462	5.2	925,767	3.8
British East Indies.....	938,470	4.8	670,819	2.8
Australasia.....	564,490	2.9	437,840	1.8
Other countries.....	704,466	3.6	447,747	1.9
Total.....	19,751,068	100	23,927,679	100

#### Class of exports and export duty collected.

Products of—	1900.		1902.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Agriculture.....	\$17,257,904	87	\$20,659,573	86
Manufactures.....	1,535,976	8	2,088,114	9
Forest.....	23,923	.....	222,849	1
Mining.....	.....	.....	3,657	.....
Miscellaneous.....	933,265	5	953,486	4
Total exports.....	19,751,068	100	23,927,679	100
Total export duty collected.....	567,656	.....	927,978	.....

*Minor exports of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.*  
[All major exports given in preceding pages.]

Products of—	Total value of exports.	Country taking greatest amount of exports.	
		Country.	Amount.
Animals:			
Horses and mules.....	\$2,393	British East Indies...	\$1,878
Cattle.....	21	do.....	21
All other.....	60	do.....	60
Animal products.....	67	Hongkong.....	65
Books, maps, and engravings.....	1,876	United States.....	1,525
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, not including indigo.....	250	Hongkong.....	250
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	643	British East Indies...	568
Bags.....	720	Hongkong.....	720
Cordage.....	11,562	British East Indies...	11,511
Miscellaneous manufactured fibers.....	5,598	do.....	3,029
Fish:			
Cod, haddock, etc.....	2	do.....	2
Trepang.....	7,338	do.....	7,338
All other.....	7,862	do.....	4,942
All nuts but cocoanuts.....	617	Hongkong.....	305
All other green, dried, or preserved nuts.....	484	do.....	465
Glue.....	10,111	do.....	9,211
Glass and glassware.....	3,280	China.....	2,308
Hides and skins:			
Other than fur skins.....	22,119	Hongkong.....	20,868
All other.....	64,633	do.....	29,696
Horns, bones, and hoofs.....	3,439	do.....	1,746
Iron and steel:			
Iron ore.....	418	British East Indies...	313
Scrap iron.....	2,276	Hongkong.....	2,226
Manufactures of.....	12,629	United States.....	5,500
Leather.....	12,748	Hongkong.....	12,748
Metal, compositions and manufactures of.....	25,991	do.....	24,800
Oils:			
Cocanut oil.....	14	Germany.....	10
Ylang-ylang.....	70,553	France.....	55,186
All other.....	2,945	Germany.....	1,929
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:			
Salted or pickled.....	2	British East India....	2
All other.....	390	Hongkong.....	532
Rice husks.....	6	Spain.....	6
Straw, manufactures, hats, etc.....	181,162	United States.....	105,658
Seeds.....	8,054	Hongkong.....	3,054



## Minor exports of the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

	Total value of exports.	Country taking greatest amount of exports.	
		Country.	Amount.
Silk manufactures .....	\$438	Germany .....	\$180
Salt .....	419	British East Indies .....	242
Soap .....	137	China .....	69
Spices .....	64	British East Indies .....	64
Spirits:			
Distilled .....	577	Hongkong .....	473
Wines .....	186	Japan .....	132
Vegetables:			
Beans and dried pease .....	71	Hongkong .....	71
All other .....	134	do .....	96
Zinc and spelter .....	2,820	do .....	2,820
All other articles, n. e. s. ....	836,315	do .....	648,234

## INCREASING BUSINESS OF THE ISLANDS.

That business in the islands has continued to prosper and develop since American occupation is shown by the following extracts from the reports of the Commission. At the present time, however, owing to the disturbance of monetary conditions, the death of a large portion of the carabaos from rinderpest, and of the horses from surra, there is a temporary depression. The islands have been devastated by the rinderpest before, however, and each time have quickly recovered their normal condition.

[From first Taft report, November 30, 1900, p. 160.]

"The increase in the commerce of the islands since the American occupation, and the consequent increase in the revenues, has been phenomenal. This can not be regarded otherwise than as gratifying evidence of the general confidence which our administration has assured."

[From second Taft report, October 15, 1901, p. 123.]

"These exhibits show that during the period of American occupancy the volume of business has been about four times as great as during normal conditions under Spanish control, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions which have existed during the greater period of American occupancy so far as customs received can show the amount of business transacted, but substantially the same results are also shown by considering the number of vessels cleared and entered, tonnage of vessels, and the value of property imported and exported." \* \* \*

[Page 128.]

"This year has been one of unusual industrial activity, large numbers of industries having been started, and large increases in the amounts of the income tax on salaries, due to the increase of salaries and number of employees, are noted."

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, January to June, 1902, p. 198.]

"Some idea of the enormous business being done here at present can be had from the fact that in the town of Legaspi alone over \$1,000,000 change hands every thirty days."

\* \* \* \* \*

"[Governor TAFT.] The business in the Philippines with America has never been better than it is now, and a continuation of the condition which prevailed when duties were collected under the Dingley Act would not have a bad effect upon the business, but if changed would present an opportunity to better the business. Do you see what I mean?"

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND VIEW POINTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The following are the latest official recommendations of the Philippine Commission, made under date of November 1, 1902, on pages 9 and 10 of its report:

"1. The establishment of a gold standard in these lands upon the plan recommended by the Commission in its report of last year, and of banking corporation empowered to issue circulating bank notes under proper safeguards.

"2. The reduction of at least 75 per cent of the Dingley rates of duties upon goods imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands.

"3. An amendment of the Philippine act so that the limit upon lands which may be sold to or held by individuals or corporations from the public domain shall be increased from 1,024 hectares to 25,000 acres or, in the alternative, so that the government shall be given the power to lease for sixty years upon competitive bidding tracts from the public land aggregating in any individual or corporate lessee not more than 30,000 acres.

"4. That the Philippine act be amended by repealing the limitation which forbids an individual or corporation from holding an interest in more than one mining claim.

"5. That all bonds issued by the insular government under the authority of the Philippine act shall be free from State, county, and municipal taxation in the United States.

"6. That an amendment be made to the Chinese-exclusion act, giving power to the government by law to admit a fixed and limited number of Chinamen into the Philippine Islands, who are certified to be skilled laborers, on the bond of the employer that for every

Chinese skilled laborer employed he will employ a Filipino apprentice, and that he will return the Chinese skilled laborer thus introduced within five years after his admission to the country, and that he shall pay a head tax of not exceeding \$50 for each Chinaman so admitted, to the insular government, to meet the expenses incident to the enforcement of these restrictions."

In considering these petitions the American people should not be misled by believing that those making the recommendations are occupying the dual position of trying to protect the interests of both the Philippines and the United States.

On the contrary, both Governor Taft and Vice-Governor Wright frankly state that they are working solely for the interests of the Philippines, Governor Taft even refusing to state that he "would not knowingly advocate any policy that would injure the industries of the United States."

Governor Taft states that they "are asking for as much as they can get, and thus their recommendations should receive the same careful consideration and scrutiny which would be given to requests from an ambassador of a foreign land.

On page 153 of the hearings before the Philippine Committee, Governor Taft said:

"Our recommendations are based upon our views of the needs of the Philippine Islands and the benefit to the trade of those islands. We are asking as much as we can get, because the more we get the better we think it will be for the islands. The effect upon the policy of the United States and particular interests in the United States that will be affected we have very little knowledge of and desire to express no opinion. I hope that explanation—

"Senator PATTERSON. You would not knowingly advocate any policy that would injure the industries of the United States—your own country?

"Governor TAFT. I do not think I would. We do not approach it from the standpoint of those interests, however."

On December 9, 1902, Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright was before the Philippine Committee, and said (p. 3):

"Of course, I do not think it proper for me to go into the question of the soundness of a policy of that sort. That is a matter, of course, for Congress, with which I have nothing to do. I am simply presenting to this committee the situation as it appears to the governor and the Philippine Commission, looking, of course, primarily, at what is best for the Filipino people. That is what you sent us there for—to develop and improve the condition of those people—and we are trying to do it."

On page 23 of the 1901 report of the Philippine Commission, Governor Taft says:

## "TARIFF RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"If Congress will reduce by 50 per cent the United States duties on tobacco, hemp, sugar, and other merchandise coming from these islands it is certain that the trade between them and the United States under the new tariff will increase by leaps and bounds."

On page 166 of the Philippine Committee hearings, Governor Taft says:

"The planters say they will not be much affected by a reduction of 50 per cent; that it will need 75 per cent to aid the sugar interests. Of course, that is to be taken with the same 'grain of salt' that I presume Congress uses in considering the statements of witnesses testifying in behalf of particular interests. I should not say that 50 per cent would not aid them considerably.

"The tobacco interest would doubtless be aided to some extent by a 50 per cent reduction, and naturally more by 75 per cent, but considerations of the character I have referred to are our chief interest. I do not think the amount of sugar raised there now will very materially affect the market here, but that is a question on which we are not experts and I practically know nothing about it."

What will become of the Philippine sugar is demonstrated by the following figures of exports to the United, when it is considered that since these shipments were made we have granted the Philippines a 25 per cent reduction from our tariff rates, these shipments being made when paying the full Dingley tariff:

	Pounds.
1900 .....	311,782
1901 .....	4,747,555
1902 .....	11,521,215

Considering the fact that all revenues collected by the United States Government on the importations of Philippine products are turned back to the Philippine treasury, the following statement of Mr. Buencamino, from page 410 of the hearings before the Insular Committee, gives an insight to the situation:

"Mr. PATTERSON. Do the Filipinos desire free trade with this country?

"Mr. BUENCAMINO. The sugar and tobacco producers desire free trade.

"Mr. PATTERSON. Does the great mass of the people desire it?

"Mr. BUENCAMINO. No; because the mass of the people has seen that the Government gives the money to the Filipino, and the money is necessary there because there are many ruins to repair."

If, in addition to their own frank admissions, any evidence were needed to show that our Philippine Commissioners are working solely in the interest of those islands, the following paragraph from page 7, of the Commission's last report, November 1, 1902, would supply it:

"We think that a 50 per cent reduction will not give any substantial relief, and that nothing short of 75 per cent will accomplish a useful purpose. It is a mistake to suppose that the severance of these islands from Spain has made no difference in the markets to which their tobacco and sugar growers may look. On the contrary, with the separation from Spain the sugar and tobacco growers have been deprived of markets which were of great assistance to them, and it seems only fair and just that the United States should substitute its own markets for the Spanish markets."

The above misstatement of fact is but an echo of what was heard last year from similar officers in relation to Spain's former West Indian possession and has even less foundation, as is shown by the figures.

It is not for one moment to be supposed that this was a willful misstatement, but that it was a misstatement and is exceedingly misleading is a fact, nevertheless.

From page 1405 of the November, 1902, Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Treasury Department, I reproduce the following figures concerning the Spanish imports of sugar from the Philippines and alongside of the Spanish imports give Willett & Gray's figures of the total Philippine exports, the Spanish imports being in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds, the Philippine exports in long tons (2,240 pounds):

Year.	Philippine sugar exports.	Spanish imports of Philippine sugar.	Year.	Philippine sugar exports.	Spanish imports of Philippine sugar.
1883	212,719	7,421	1892	246,941	2,844
1884	122,925	8,648	1893	261,519	2,829
1885	203,491	4,162	1894	194,319	3,987
1886	185,799	5,281	1895	230,923	5,299
1887	179,139	4,403	1896	229,914	3,618
1888	185,308	4,579	1897	202,093	2,752
1889	218,926	5,841	1898	177,695	299
1890	147,526	3,273	1899	98,054	2
1891	166,414	1,870	1900	62,744	.....

From page 40 of Bulletin No. 14, Trade of the Philippine Islands, by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief section of foreign markets, Department of Agriculture, it appears that from 1888 to 1892 the Philippines averaged to sell to the Continent of Europe just 1.97 per cent of their sugar exports, and from 1893 to 1897, 1½ per cent.

From this it would appear that we had not robbed the Philippines of any considerable market for their sugar, Governor Taft to the contrary notwithstanding.

In regard to tobacco, from the fact that Spain for many years compelled the Filipinos to raise tobacco and sell it to the Spanish authorities at a price fixed by those authorities, it would not be strange if that market was now closed to the Filipino product.

Such, however, is not the case. In fact, Europe is to-day taking a greater percentage of the total Philippine exports of tobacco than it did under the Spanish régime.

Mr. Hitchcock does not give the figures for Spain alone, but bunches the Continent of Europe. The following Philippine tobacco export figures from 1888 to 1897 are from Mr. Hitchcock's book (p. 41). The figures for 1900 to 1902 are from pages 1364 to 1365 of the June, 1902, Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department:

Year.	Total exports.	Exports to continent of Europe.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
1888	20,555,550	20,209,454
1889	20,728,134	19,338,690
1890	18,183,234	17,741,778
1891	19,998,834	19,666,452
1892	25,936,968	25,362,504
1893	23,507,328	21,870,840
1894	18,666,816	17,214,438
1895	23,015,994	22,219,782
1896	20,295,144	19,061,964
1897	31,577,670	25,034,472
1900	14,010,356	11,515,451
1901	17,929,100	17,788,788
1902	21,044,615	20,470,810

Average per cent to Europe:	
1888-1892	96.51
1893-1897	90.94
1900	82.1
1901	99.2
1902	97.2
Average yearly per cent to Europe 1900 to 1902	92.8

One and one-half per cent loss in the Spanish market for sugar and 7 per cent gain in the European market for tobacco is the sole warrant for the statement published by the Philippine Commission that "with the separation from Spain the sugar and tobacco growers have been deprived of markets which were of great assistance to them, and it seems only fair and just that the United States should substitute its own markets for the Spanish markets."

#### AREA, OWNERSHIP, AND CHARACTER OF LAND.

"The total amount of land in the Philippine Islands is approximately 29,694,500 hectares, or 73,345,415 acres. Of this amount, it is estimated that about 2,000,000 hectares, or about 4,940,000 acres, are owned by individuals, leaving in public lands 27,694,500 hectares, or 68,405,415 acres. The land has not been surveyed, and these are merely estimates. Of the public lands there are about twice or three times as much forest land as there is waste land. The land is most fertile and for the greater part naturally irrigated. There was a very great demand for this land, but owing to the irregularities, frauds, and delays in the Spanish system the natives generally abandoned efforts to secure a good title and contented themselves with remaining on the land as simple squatters, subject to eviction by the State. In 1894 the minister for the colonies reported to the Queen of Spain that there were about 200,000 squatters on the public lands, but it is thought by employees in the forestry bureau, who have been in a position to know, that there are fully double that number." (Report of Philippine Commission, January 23, 1901, p. 33.)

#### ARABLE LAND.

In the report of the hearings before the Philippine Committee (pp. 645 and 835) Governor Taft and General Hughes testify that it is safe to say that one-half of the public domain, or about 33,000,000 acres, is susceptible of cultivation and becoming good agricultural land.

On page 712, Governor Taft said:

"We have resources, of course, for a very large population, if we compare it either with Japan or Java. The Philippine Islands are a little less in area than the Japanese Islands, but I think they have very much more arable land—very much more rich soil."

Much of this land is covered by virgin forests of valuable woods, and when cleared becomes the richest kind of agricultural land.

#### INCREASE IN LAND VALUES.

The following is from pages 674-675 of the record of the hearings before the Senate Philippine Committee:

"Senator CULBERSON. Did you make any inquiry in reference to the relative value of land when you first went there and when you were about to leave?"

"General HUGHES. I did, because I made it one of the ways of measuring the opinion of the people themselves as to our progress. That was my object in making the inquiries. I wanted to see whether in the opinion of the owners or of the purchasers we had made any progress as measured by values of real estate."

#### PERCENTAGE OF INCREASED VALUES.

"Senator CULBERSON. What percentage of increase would you say, generally speaking, there had been?"

"General HUGHES. It is perfectly safe, I think, to say it is double throughout the pacified territory."

#### POLICY OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

##### PLAIN INTENTION TO ENORMOUSLY STIMULATE THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

The land laws of the United States limit the acquirement of public lands to 160 to 320 acres to a single individual. Of the 65,000,000 acres of arable Philippine land, 60,000,000 acres are owned by the Government. The Philippine Commission appealed to Congress for permission to sell great tracts of this land to corporations, and July 1, 1902, an act of Congress was approved whereby the Commission was authorized to sell as high as 2,500 acres to individual corporations, and corporations were restricted to the ownership of that amount, either directly or indirectly.

Even this liberal law does not seem to meet the demands of the sugar estate exploiters, and the Commission now asks that the limit be raised to 20,000 acres, all for the purpose of developing great sugar estates to be owned by nonresidents and operated by cheap servile labor. In the following extract from his testimony before the Insular Committee (1902), page 202, Governor Taft disclaims a desire to build up corporate principalities in the Philippines, but nevertheless asks for permission to follow in the footsteps of Cuba, which is notoriously a country of nonresident principality owners:

#### WOULD DUPLICATE CUBAN CONDITIONS.

"Then with respect to the selling of large tracts, if the islands are to be developed in the sugar industry, the limitation upon the number of acres that can be sold to any one company ought to be determined with reference to the cost of the plant. I observe that the law limits it to 5,000 acres. I should think that land can be sold at auction with the minimum price, but without bringing about an abuse I think the limit might be raised to the limit of the sugar plantations in Cuba that are profitably worked, for while



there is no desire on the part of the Commission to have that kind of exploitation which will lead to the ownership of principalities in the islands by a corporation, the Commission recognizes that the development of the islands, the moral improvement and education of the people, will be greatly aided by the investment of capital there. Now, capital is not philanthropic. It goes where it can make money, and if the limit is fixed so low in the acquisition of land that no capital can be induced to go, why, the power of selling a tract of that size will do no good at all."

#### WANT 20,000-ACRE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

[From Governor Taft's testimony before the Insular Committee, p. 274.]

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. You think the Commission should have power to lease lands without limit as to quantity, do you; that is, large tracts?"

"Governor TAFT. I think I said we ought to have the power to lease large tracts, but I did not mean that to be without limitation."

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. If you had such a limitation, what would you suggest?"

"Governor TAFT. With reference to the sugar lands, I understand in Cuba there are plantations of 20,000 acres. The limitation inserted in this bill was 5,000 acres. I think that is too small."

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. What number would you suggest?"

"Governor TAFT. Twenty thousand acres might be a fair limitation; that is, for sugar lands."

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. For other lands?"

"Governor TAFT. I think 5,000 acres might be a fair limitation for tobacco lands."

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Do you think there should be any limitations as to time or that we should leave that to the Commission?"

"Governor TAFT. For lease, ninety-nine years."

#### WOULD GIVE 25,000,000 ACRES TO AMERICAN CORPORATIONS.

[From testimony of Mr. Buencamino before the Insular Committee, p. 443.]

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. You are in favor of American corporations holding large tracts of Filipino land?"

"Mr. BUENCAMINO. As there are 50,000,000 acres of uncultivated land, 25,000,000 could be given to American corporations in order that capital may come into the country, and the remaining 25,000,000 acres could be reserved for Filipino inhabitants as well as Americans."

#### RICHER LANDS THAN IN HAWAII OR THE UNITED STATES.

"Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Do you state there are 50,000,000 acres of good agricultural land?"

"Mr. BUENCAMINO. Yes, sir; and better lands than those of Honolulu or in the United States."

#### AGRICULTURAL FRANCHISES FOR SUGAR, RICE, COCOANUTS.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 173.]

"Senator BURROWS. Aside from railroads, what advantages would franchises be in the development of the islands—I mean, in other lines of industry?"

"Governor TAFT. A franchise to an agricultural company—I know of a number—accompanied by the right to purchase something of the public domain, would bring a great deal of capital to the islands, if we can judge from the statements made to us by those who are interested."

"Senator BURROWS. For what purpose?"

"Governor TAFT. For the raising of sugar, for the raising of rice, cocoanuts. I do not know that there is any proposition for the raising of hemp. There is for the raising of cotton and for the raising of tobacco."

#### ALREADY DEMANDING ADMITTANCE OF COOLY LABOR TO CULTIVATE LARGE TRACTS.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 183.]

"Senator RAWLINS. In connection with your recommendation with respect to granting franchises and parting with lands in large tracts, say of 5,000 acres, which will be put in sugar, say—"

"Governor TAFT. To be correct, we have not recommended any particular number of acres. We think there ought to be the right to sell at public auction large quantities of land, and I think the bill fixes the limit at 5,000 acres."

"Senator RAWLINS. That would make the condition similar to what it is in Hawaii, where companies, in order successfully to cultivate the land, would demand labor from China or some other source?"

"Governor TAFT. That is quite probable, for they are already demanding it."

"Senator RAWLINS. They are already demanding it and exerting their influence to obtain it, and you know the fear among the people of the United States, especially in the West where the beet-sugar industry is being developed."

#### LARGE AREA WANTED FOR SUGAR ESTATE.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 184.]

"Governor TAFT. I am not at all sure that 5,000 acres is large enough. We did not form any definite view. There is a company represented by Mr. King; I think it is of San Francisco—I call it a

company; he said he had a number of very wealthy men interested with him—which sent him to Mindanao to look over the field. He went there, and he stated to me that the company which he expected to form intended to establish headquarters at Parangparang, in Mindanao, and to establish direct steam communication between this part of Mindanao and San Francisco, and that in order to carry out the plan they had, it would be necessary that they acquire quite large tracts of land. I do not think he mentioned the amount, but I think he had in his plan somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 acres."

"Senator ALLISON. Intending to colonize it?"

"Governor TAFT. Yes, sir. I think he had done something of that sort in California, he said, and then had sold out his interest, and he intended to establish, I am not sure whether he said sugar refineries there, but at any rate, sugar plantations, and to establish direct communication with the United States. Of course, nothing would develop the islands more than such a plan."

#### WANT ALL THEY CAN GET.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 185.]

"Senator RAWLINS. Do you think it proper for us to legislate so as to encourage that kind of industry in the islands, when later, on account of competition with like industries in the United States, we may think it necessary to discourage it and possibly destroy it?"

"Governor TAFT. If you ask me as a general question whether it is well to encourage it and then discourage it, I should say no."

"Senator RAWLINS. That is the very question."

"Governor TAFT. Of course these questions are usually settled by compromise, so as to injure home industries as little as possible and encourage new industries as much as possible. I do not profess to state the opinion of the Commission on such a question. We are doing the best we can to develop the islands, and we want to get from Congress and all opposing interests as much as we can."

#### POLICY IN DISPOSING OF LANDS.

"Senator RAWLINS. I want to go a step further. Do you think it wise, in enacting a law, to dispose of these lands in any way that would lend encouragement to or extend the influence of those who would desire the introduction of Chinese labor to subserve their purposes in the islands?"

"Governor TAFT. What we want to do is to develop the islands, and certainly the attraction of capital, by offering what will return a reasonable profit, is our policy, and the sale of lands in tracts sufficiently large to attract capital is an essential part of that plan."

#### WANT LARGE AREAS FOR SUGAR DEVELOPMENT.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 252.]

"Senator CULBERSON. I notice that in this paragraph you seem to recommend that the Government shall sell lands in large bodies?"

"Governor TAFT. Yes, sir."

"Senator CULBERSON. I will ask you if you do not think it would be better, particularly with reference to agricultural land, that it be sold in comparatively small bodies, and to what we in the Southwest call actual settlers, so as to develop the country, and not only sold in small bodies, but sold to individuals rather than to corporations not engaged in agricultural business?"

"Governor TAFT. I do not think so. Of course we want a homestead law and a preferential sale to actual settlers, but in order to develop the country in agriculture, to which the country is best adapted, there ought to be large tracts open to purchase, which will attract capital."

"For instance, take the sugar industry. We hope that may be largely developed, but it needs a very heavy investment of capital, and unless it can control large tracts capital will not come in."

#### DANGER THAT LANDOWNERS WILL ALSO OWN THE PEOPLE.

[From Governor Taft's testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 253.]

"The objection suggested by Senator CULBERSON is of course an objection that is a very serious one, but we want to attract capital. We want to make it profitable for men to go there, so that they shall invest capital and develop the country. On the other hand, we do not want to give to corporations or to any set of men such control over the available land of the islands that they shall own not only the land, but shall own the people on it; and that is the danger in the Philippine Islands."

"The limitation in the bill is 5,000 acres. We express no opinion as to what limitation there ought to be."

#### CORPORATE HOLDINGS OF 5,000 ACRES TOO RESTRICTED.

[From testimony before Philippine Committee, p. 4.]

"Senator BURROWS. Do you know of any movement to secure large holdings of land in the Philippines, or such holdings as are permitted under existing law, for the purpose of developing the sugar industry?"

"General WRIGHT. I do not. The fact is that the limitations you have imposed upon the granting of public lands to individuals or corporations (5,000 acres) will prevent any large sugar industries from being established in the Philippine Islands, in my opinion."

## FEAR OF SUDDEN AND EXCESSIVE EXPLOITATION.

[From testimony before the Philippine Committee, p. 268.]

"Senator CARMACK. General MacArthur says:

"In this connection it may not be improper to state that one of the greatest difficulties attending military efforts to tranquillize the people of the archipelago arises from their dread of sudden and excessive exploitation, which they fear would defraud them of their natural patrimony and at the same time relegate them to a status of social and political inferiority."

"Again, he says:

"If a spirit of Philippine speculation should seize the public mind in the United States and be emphasized by means of grants, concessions, and special franchises for the purpose of quick exploitation, the political situation and permanent interests of all concerned might be seriously jeopardized."

"Governor TAFT. That is the danger of too sudden exploitation."

## POPULATION AND CIVILIZATION.

## POPULATION.

Governor Taft and others familiar with the subject place the total population of the Philippines at between eight and nine million people, of whom five to six millions are civilized Christians, a million to a million and a half belong to non-Christian or infidel tribes, the balance being Moros or Mohammedans. (See Taft's statement, Senate hearings before Philippine Committee, p. 39.)

Comparison with the density of our own population is the only means by which a comprehensive idea of this condition can be arrived at.

The area of the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii, is 3,025,600 square miles, inhabited by a population of 76,303,387 people, or 25.6 persons per square mile.

The Philippines cover an area of 114,062 square miles and are populated with 8,500,000 people, or 74.5 to the square mile, or about three times as many people per square mile as we have in the United States.

But ten States in the Union are as densely populated as are the Philippines.

The following list of States, together with the population per square mile, as given by the 1900 census, will afford any American a means of comparing the density of the Philippine population with that of his own State.

Total population of Philippine Islands	8,500,000
Or per square mile	74.5
Civilized and Christianized population of Philippine Islands	5,500,000
Or per square mile	48.2
Population of the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii, per square mile	25.6
Rhode Island	407
Massachusetts	349.9
New Jersey	250.3
Connecticut	187.5
New York	152.6
Pennsylvania	140.1
Maryland	120.5
Ohio	102
Delaware	94.3
Illinois	86.1
Indiana	70.1
Kentucky	63.7
Tennessee	48.4
Virginia	46.2
New Hampshire	45.7
Missouri	45.2
South Carolina	44.4
Michigan	42.2
Iowa	40.2
North Carolina	39
West Virginia	38.9
Wisconsin	38
Georgia	37.6
Vermont	37.6
Alabama	35.5
Mississippi	33.5
Louisiana	30.4
Arkansas	24.7
Maine	23.2
Minnesota	22.1
Kansas	18
Nebraska	13.9
Indian Territory	12.6
Texas	11.6
Oklahoma Territory	10.3
Florida	9.7
California	9.5
Washington	7.7
Colorado	5.2
South Dakota	5.2
North Dakota	4.5
Oregon	4.4
Utah	3.4
Idaho	1.9
Montana	1.7
New Mexico	1.6
Arizona	1.1
Wyoming	.9
Nevada	.4

## EXTENT OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

From the many conflicting reports which are spread from time to time concerning affairs in the Philippines few people are able to

arrive at any definite conclusion as to how far the establishment of civil government has progressed:

When before the House Insular Committee early in 1902, Governor Taft said (pp. 170-174):

"But, as a matter of fact, of the provinces of the Christian Filipinos the proportion of those which are organized civilly to those unorganized is as 31 is to 3 or 4. We have not organized the Moro provinces."

"I think it is true now that there are upward of 750—I think it is as high as 800—towns that are organized in those several provinces."

In Governor Taft's last report, made under date of November 1, 1902, and submitted to Congress in January, 1903, he says on page 18:

"Civil government was completely established in the Filipino provinces throughout the archipelago in July of this year, and since that time an American soldier has not been called upon once to discharge his weapon."

## EDUCATION.

Concerning the education of these people, Governor Taft stated to the Insular Committee in January, 1902 (see p. 179 of hearings):

"The Filipino people—and now I refer only to the Christian tribes—may be divided roughly into one-tenth who speak Spanish, and therefore may be regarded as intelligent and educated, though of course in that one-tenth there is a very great difference, and into 90 per cent who do not speak Spanish, whose only education, if they have any, is limited to a knowledge of the local dialect or language, and to a knowledge of reading or writing to the extent of being able to sign their names and spell out the catechism."

## SALARIES OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

Concerning the salaries paid to native teachers (p. 193, Insular Committee hearings), Governor Taft said:

"The salaries paid them were ridiculously low, as low in many instances as \$5 Mexican a month, and hardly ranging above \$15 a month, Mexican, and rarely going to \$20 Mexican—little more than the salary one pays a cochero."

## AMERICAN TEACHERS.

"There are in the islands now, or were when I left (there are more now, and probably will be about a thousand), 835 American teachers. They were distributed among 345 towns in the islands. That represents a little less than half of all the towns in the islands. I believe the towns in the islands number between 900 and 1,000. Those teachers, as reflecting on the question of tranquillity, situated in 445 towns, are in 200 towns which are ungarrisoned and in 245 towns which are garrisoned."

## SEVEN HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Later on in the same hearing Mr. Buencamino made a statement (p. 386) covering the great increase of school attendance since American occupation. He said:

"We have now 7,500 public schools in the islands, with 1,200 American teachers, the remainder being Filipinos. Two hundred thousand children attend these public schools and 20,000 adults attend the night schools. \* \* \* Under the Spanish Government the number of schools never exceeded 600. There were never over 30,000 children who attended the schools when they did attend. Consequently the condition of public education is a very satisfactory one."

With American teachers scattered about in several hundred ungarrisoned towns, the following statement by Governor Taft is significant (before Insular Committee, January, 1902):

"A crowd of ladrones or insurrectos came down in Tayabas and took away, among other things, an American teacher, but they took him into the mountains and returned him in a hammock the next day uninjured, and that is the only instance of an attack of any sort upon a teacher."

From the above statements it would seem that with the exception of the Moros and wild mountain tribes the people of the Philippines had been pacified and civil government established amongst them.

## LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The question as to labor conditions in the Philippines interests more American people than all other Philippine conditions combined.

There is scarcely a laborer, a skilled artisan, or a farmer in America whose welfare is not liable to be affected adversely by hasty or unwise tariff legislation concerning the products of this island possession.

With 65,000,000 acres of fertile, arable land, 60,000,000 acres of which belong to the Government, it is of interest to the American people to know what that vast area is going to produce, who is going to perform the necessary labor, and at what wage rate.



When through irrigation we open up to civilization our vast stretches of unpopulated Western deserts and make them blossom, we create conditions which invite home seekers from our more densely populated districts of the Eastern States and furnish work at a higher wage rate than that which prevails in the East.

The Philippines present quite the reverse condition, for they are already swarming with people.

Given a vast territory of extremely fertile soil, densely populated, the next question is, Will those people work?

If they will not work, the spectacle of a powerful, supposedly sane nation paying \$20,000,000 for even a Garden of Eden, if populated with eight to nine million drones and savages, over whom it assumes the costly privilege of civil government, forms as dark a picture of public policy as was ever painted by the most extreme pessimist.

In the past large numbers of them have worked in the fields on their hands and knees for 8 to 10 cents per day, planting and harvesting crops without the use of an agricultural implement of any kind except a wood-pointed plow, as will be seen from the following, taken from the July (1901) Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, issued by the War Department. The quotation refers to sugar-plantation work.

"The work at the plantations is carried on in very crude fashion. The big water buffalo is employed to haul a wood-pointed plow through the soil, and two or more natives guide the plow, and they make hard work of it. A few American plows for these plantations would be very acceptable. There are no shovels, hoes, picks, or other tools available, and the natives may be seen by the dozen on their hands and knees turning and preparing the soil with their hands or with little bamboo sticks."

As to the compensation received for such back-aching labor, the following from the same authority gives the figures which prevailed prior to American occupation:

"One of the advantages possessed by the Filipino sugar planter is that he can hire help very cheaply. The average farm hand will work for 10 cents per day and board himself. Native boys may be hired still cheaper. The Chinese coolies overrun the farming sections, and they are first-rate laborers, steady and reliable, working for about 8 cents per day."

Alive to his opportunities, the Filipino laborer was quick to demand advances in his wage rate, and he now gets from 20 to 25 cents per day. As a result of this, labor employers of the Philippines are clamoring for the introduction of contract Chinese cooly labor, by the introduction of which they would hope to reinstate the old wage rate of 8 to 10 cents per day.

From the issuance of the first report of the Philippine Commission conflicting statements have been given as to the efficiency of the native laborer; but enough has been said in his favor and enough is known of his past work to convince any fair-minded person that he is now a fairly good laborer, that he is apt and imitative, and that with modern tools in his hands he will be more than dangerous when engaged in producing those things which we produce in the United States with well-paid labor.

Under another heading will be found statements concerning native and Chinese labor, selected from the various Philippine Commission reports from the first or Schurman-Worcester report of January, 1900, to the last Taft report of November, 1902, which was presented to Congress January 7, 1903; also from the hearings before the Philippine and Insular committees of the Senate and House, comprising in all some 17 volumes of over 10,000 pages.

The following figures as to class of population in the Philippines are from House Document No. 171, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.

In 1876 there were but 378 foreigners and 30,797 Chinamen throughout the island; in 1879, 592 foreigners and 39,054 Chinamen.

The following table shows that, notwithstanding the Chinese-exclusion laws, the number of Chinamen in the Philippines is on the increase:

*Population of Manila.*

[From report of Manila board of health.]

	January, 1901.	June, 1902.
Spaniards .....	2,382	.....
Other nationalities .....	961	.....
Foreigners .....	.....	7,852
Total .....	3,343	7,852
Americans .....	8,461	9,722
Chinese .....	11,804	17,574
Natives .....	51,567	60,680
Total .....	181,361	223,900
Total .....	244,732	302,154

WAGE RATES OF MANILA.

The following tables, showing the wage rates paid in various lines of industry in Manila, are taken from the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for January, 1901. (House Doc. No. 315, part 1, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, pp. 29 to 42.)

Concerning the figures given the Department says:

"In the matter of rates of wages the instructions required, among other things, that the data should be secured directly from the pay rolls or other accounts of the employing establishments; that the occupations should be reported as specifically as possible, with full explanation if the occupation names were new to American usage; that the exact rates paid by the employer and the whole number of persons employed at each of such rates should be given; that where payment was made by the month, week, piece, or otherwise than by the day, the number of working days per month or week, or the average daily earnings at piecework should be given, in order that wages might all be upon a comparable day basis, and that any other explanation should be given which might be necessary to put the data collected upon a basis comparable with data for like occupations in the United States."

The figures given by the Department cover 664 establishments, employing a total of 20,239 people, at an average daily wage rate as follows:

166 whites, at an average daily wage rate of .....	\$1.67
15,976 natives, at an average daily wage rate of .....	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
4,097 Chinese, at an average daily wage rate of .....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Department simply published the first table, arranged according to industries. The tables following are derived from this main table.

As will be seen, the average daily wage rate of all the employees, white, native, and Chinese, is a fraction under 40 cents per day.

The cost of living is higher in Manila than in any other portion of the archipelago, and its wage rate is naturally the highest which prevails in any city in the islands.

Agricultural labor is always cheaper than the labor in cities, where it costs more to live. In July, 1901, the War Department published the statement that native agricultural laborers were to be had in the Philippines at 10 cents per day and Chinese laborers at 8 cents per day.

If the American Government should greatly reduce the tariff on Philippine products entering the United States which compete with similar products raised in the United States by labor which commands a wage rate many hundred per cent in excess of that of the Philippines, the American exploiter of those islands will possess an advantage which may bear bitter fruit to the labor and capital engaged in similar industries in the United States.

*Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900.*

ALCOHOL DISTILLERY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Masters .....	1	Chinese ..	M.	12	\$1.00 day. a
	3	White ....	M.	8	100.00 month.
	3	White ....	M.	8	75.00 month.
	1	Native ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Foremen .....	3	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
Workmen .....	12	Native ....	M.	8	.75 day.
	57	Native ....	M.	8	.50 day.
	2	Chinese ..	M.	12	.50 day.
	78	Native ....	M.	8	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ day.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	12	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ day. a
	82	Native ....	M.	8	.25 day.
	52	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.
	6	Chinese ..	M.	12	.25 day. a
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	2	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	2	Native ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	8	Native ....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	4	Native ....	M.	12	22.50 month.
	8	Native ....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	39	Native ....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	6	Native ....	M.	12	15.00 month.
	10	Native ....	M.	12	10.00 month.
	32	Native ....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	49	Native ....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	5	Native ....	M.	12	7.50 month.
	15	Chinese ..	M.	8	6.00 month.
	8	Native ....	M.	8	4.00 month.

a Also 3 meals and room.

ARMS REPAIRING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$2.00 day.
Workmen .....	1	Native ....	M.	8	.50 day.
	1	Native ....	M.	8	.25 day.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.  
BAKERY (12 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Masters .....	2	White .....	M.	12	\$40.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	2	White .....	M.	12	35.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	1	White .....	M.	12	30.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	6	Native .....	M.	12	15.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
Workmen .....	1	Chinese .....	M.	12	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native .....	M.	12	9.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	24	Native .....	M.	12	8.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	12	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	58	Native .....	M.	12	6.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	62	Native .....	M.	12	5.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	12	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	16	Native .....	M.	12	4.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	5	Chinese .....	M.	12	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

## BARRER SHOP (43 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White .....	M.	10	\$1.00 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	10	.50 day.
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	9	White .....	M.	10	30.00 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
Workmen .....	27	Native .....	M.	10	15.00 month.
	18	Native .....	M.	10	.25 day.
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	10	White .....	M.	10	15.00 month.
	13	White .....	M.	10	12.50 month.
	9	Native .....	M.	10	9.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	87	Native .....	M.	10	7.50 month.

## BARREL FACTORY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	\$1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>

## BICYCLE REPAIRING (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$2.00 day.
	1	White .....	M.	8	1.50 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	1.00 day.
Apprentice .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	.12½ day.
Workmen .....	6	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	8	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.

## BLACKSMITH AND VETERINARY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$40.00 month.
Workmen .....	8	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	9.00 month.

## BOOKBINDING (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	4	Native .....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen .....	7	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	7	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	7	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
Workwomen .....	2	Native .....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	2	Native .....	F.	8	.12½ day.

## BRANDY STOREHOUSE (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$50.00 month.
Workmen .....	4	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	5.00 month.
Workman (child) .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	2.00 month.

## BREWERY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$150.00 month.
Foreman .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Workmen .....	10	Native .....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	80	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	20	Native .....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	60	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	16	Native .....	M.	8	5.00 month.
Workwomen .....	30	Native .....	F.	8	5.00 month.

## CARPENTER SHOP (14 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	11	Chinese .....	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	3	Chinese .....	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices .....	7	Chinese .....	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children) .....	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.05 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.<sup>b</sup> Also 3 meals.Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.  
CARPENTER SHOP (14 ESTABLISHMENTS)—continued.

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Workmen .....	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	\$0.42½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	34	Chinese .....	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	112	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	58	Chinese .....	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
	8	Chinese .....	M.	10	11.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Chinese .....	M.	10	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

## CARPENTERS, HOUSE (8 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Chinese .....	M.	8	\$1.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	5	Chinese .....	M.	10	1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	31	Chinese .....	M.	8	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	45	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	34	Chinese .....	M.	8	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	86	Chinese .....	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	63	Chinese .....	M.	8	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	119	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	8	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	12	Chinese .....	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	20	Chinese .....	M.	8	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>

## CARRIAGE FACTORY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	1	White .....	M.	8	75.00 month.
	2	White .....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	40.00 month.
Apprentices .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	12	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	4.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	3.00 month.
Blacksmiths .....	6	Native .....	M.	8	.75 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	.62½ day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	4	Chinese .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	5.00 month.
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	8	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	12	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
Carpenters .....	10	Native .....	M.	8	.62½ day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	10	Native .....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	26	Native .....	M.	8	18.00 month.
	7	Chinese .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	10	Native .....	M.	8	9.00 month.
Cloth workers .....	3	Native .....	M.	8	.62½ day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	6.00 month.
Leather workers .....	3	Native .....	M.	8	.75 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	5	Native .....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	1	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
Painters .....	8	Native .....	M.	8	.75 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	10	Native .....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	5.00 month.
Workmen .....	14	Native .....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## CARRIAGE REPAIRING (6 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	6	Native .....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Apprentices .....	2	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	.12½ day.
Blacksmiths .....	8	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	2	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
Carpenters .....	18	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
Carpenters' helpers .....	4	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
Cloth workers .....	6	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
Leather workers .....	6	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
Painters .....	9	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
Workmen .....	4	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	10	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
	3	Native .....	M.	8	.20 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	.15 day.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.



## Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

## CART FACTORY (3 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Masters .....	3	Chinese...	M.	10	\$15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	4	Chinese...	M.	10	11.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese...	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese...	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese...	M.	10	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese...	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese...	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	7	Chinese...	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

## CHOCOLATE FACTORY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	7	Chinese...	M.	10	\$1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	22	Chinese...	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	29	Chinese...	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>

## CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORY (31 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$2.50 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	2.00 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	1.50 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	2	White ....	M.	8	150.00 month.
	2	White ....	M.	8	100.00 month.
	3	White ....	M.	8	75.00 month.
	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
Apprentices.....	18	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.
	370	Native....	F.	8	.10 day.
	2	Native....	F.	8	2.50 month.
Box fillers.....	86	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	280	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
Box finishers.....	36	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	80	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	268	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	6	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
Cigarette makers .....	80	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	1,826	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
Cigarette packers .....	88	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.
	505	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	17	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.
Cigar rollers .....	298	Native....	M.	8	0.75 day.
	52	Native....	M.	8	.62½ day.
	1,220	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	85	Native....	F.	8	.50 day.
	202	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	3,873	Native....	F.	8	.37½ day.
	724	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	20	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	48	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	8	Native....	F.	8	9.00 month.
	16	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	12	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.
Engineers.....	1	Native....	M.	8	1.50 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
Foremen.....	1	Native....	M.	8	1.50 day.
	4	White ....	M.	8	75.00 month.
	6	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
Sorters .....	346	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	12	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
Workmen.....	226	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	142	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	647	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	334	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.
	116	Chinese ..	M.	8	.20 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	.15 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	46	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## CIGAR-BOX FACTORY (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$50.00 month.
	1	White ....	M.	8	45.00 month.
Workmen.....	60	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	82	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	22	Chinese ..	M.	8	.37½ day.
	21	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	44	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.

## COCONUT-OIL FACTORY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$50.00 month.
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	15	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	26	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	12	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	18	Chinese ..	M.	8	6.00 month.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.

## Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

## COMB MAKING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Master .....	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>

## CONFECTIONERY (19 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	6	Chinese ..	M.	8	\$0.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	4	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	1	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
Apprentice (child).....	1	Chinese ..	M.	8	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
Scullions.....	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	3.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	3	Native....	M.	8	3.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
Workmen.....	26	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	13	Chinese ..	M.	8	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	8	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	8	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	6	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	4	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	7.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	11	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	8	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	37	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	10	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month.
Workwomen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month. <sup>c</sup>
	4	Native....	F.	8	6.00 month.
	6	Native....	F.	8	6.00 month. <sup>c</sup>

## COPPER FOUNDRY (3 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>d</sup>
Workmen.....	17	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>d</sup>
	9	Chinese ..	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>d</sup>

## DENTIST (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$4.00 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	4.00 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	3.00 day.
Workmen.....	3	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.

## ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Electrician.....	1	White ....	M.	12	\$150.00 month.
Electrician, assistant.....	1	White ....	M.	12	50.00 month.
Engineer.....	1	White ....	M.	12	100.00 month.
Engineer, assistant.....	1	Native....	M.	12	40.00 month.
Workmen.....	8	Native....	M.	12	22.50 month.
	6	Native....	M.	12	15.00 month.
	10	Native....	M.	12	11.00 month.
	5	Native....	M.	12	8.00 month.
	22	Native....	M.	12	6.00 month.
	16	Native....	M.	12	5.00 month.

## ESSENCE DISTILLERY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$40.00 month.
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## FURNITURE FACTORY (16 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	25.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	22.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	20.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	3	Chinese ..	M.	10	17.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese ..	M.	8	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices.....	5	Chinese ..	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children).....	4	Chinese ..	M.	8	3.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	1.50 month. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.<sup>b</sup> Also 3 meals.<sup>c</sup> Also 2 meals.<sup>d</sup> Also meals and room.

*Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.*  
FURNITURE FACTORY (16 ESTABLISHMENTS)—continued.

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Workmen.....	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$0.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	24	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	15	Chinese ..	M.	10	12.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	12	Chinese ..	M.	10	11.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	28	Chinese ..	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	22	Chinese ..	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	20	Chinese ..	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	31	Chinese ..	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	4.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Chinese ..	M.	10	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

## GUITAR FACTORY (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen.....	3	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	7	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## HANDSAW MILL (16 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	16	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	165	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	240	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	80	Chinese ..	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>

## HARNESS FACTORY (11 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	2	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
Apprentice (child) .....	1	Native....	M.	8	2.00 month.
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	9	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	9	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	7	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	14	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	10	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	20	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	29	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	16	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	12	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	16	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	10	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month.

## HAT AND PARASOL FACTORY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master, hat department.....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$100.00 month.
Master, parasol department...	1	White ....	M.	8	75.00 month.
Apprentices.....	16	Native....	F.	8	4.00 month.
Engineer.....	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
Workmen.....	4	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	8	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	18	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	32	Native....	M.	8	19.00 month.
	20	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
Workwomen.....	42	Native....	F.	8	22.50 month.
	154	Native....	F.	8	15.00 month.
	26	Native....	F.	8	10.00 month.
	38	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.

## HAT FACTORY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	4	White ....	M.	8	\$40.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
Workmen.....	4	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	10	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	7	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	18	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month.
Workwoman.....	1	Native....	F.	8	4.00 month.

## HAT REPAIRING (16 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	15	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
Workmen.....	4	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	29	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	45	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.12½ day.
Workwomen.....	5	Native....	F.	8	.15 day.
	8	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.

*Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.*  
HORSESHOEING (5 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Masters .....	5	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen.....	12	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	3	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	17	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## ICE FACTORY (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$100.00 month.
Engineers.....	2	White ....	M.	8	62.50 month.
Engineers, assistant .....	4	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Workmen.....	10	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.
	12	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	11	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	19	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	40	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## INK FACTORY (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
Workmen.....	3	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## IRON FOUNDRY (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$75.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices.....	8	Chinese ..	M.	8	.10 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	3.00 month.
Blacksmiths .....	10	Chinese ..	M.	8	.37½ day.
	68	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	20	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	8	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
Engineers.....	2	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Filers .....	50	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	3	Chinese ..	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
Ladlers .....	10	Chinese ..	M.	8	.37½ day.
	23	Chinese ..	M.	8	11.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	11.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Molders .....	20	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.
	52	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	40	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	46	Chinese ..	M.	8	10.00 month.
	8	Chinese ..	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Polishers.....	54	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	22	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day.
	6	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	22	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	40	Chinese ..	M.	8	7.50 month.
	12	Chinese ..	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	26	Chinese ..	M.	8	6.00 month.

## IRON WORKS (14 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children) .....	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Blacksmiths .....	44	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	53	Chinese ..	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	88	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>

## LAUNDRY (8 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	3	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	30	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workwomen.....	30	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.

## LITHOGRAPHING (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$150.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	100.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	50.00 month.
Apprentices.....	2	Native....	M.	8	2.00 month.
Apprentices (children) .....	4	Native....	M.	8	3.00 month.
Engineers.....	1	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
Foreman.....	1	Native....	M.	8	100.00 month.
Workmen.....	5	Native....	M.	8	45.00 month.
	6	Native....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	15	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	17	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	29	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	17	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	7	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	10	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	16	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	6	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.



## Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

## MACHINE SHOP (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Master .....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$1.50 day.
Workmen .....	4	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	8	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	6	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## MARBLE WORKS (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$1.50 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
Workmen .....	4	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.

## MILLINERY (3 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Mistresses .....	1	White ....	F.	10	\$4.00 day.
	2	Native....	F.	10	2.00 day.
Apprentices .....	10	Native....	F.	10	.10 day.
Workwomen .....	16	Native....	F.	10	.50 day.
	12	Native....	F.	10	.25 day.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen .....	4	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## PAINTING PICTURES (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$5.00 day.
Workmen .....	2	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## PERFUME FACTORY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$50.00 month.
Workmen .....	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
Workwomen .....	2	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.

## PHOTOGRAPHY (11 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	Chinese ..	M.	8	\$1.00 day. a
	1	White ....	M.	8	45.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	45.00 month. b
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month. c
	1	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month. c
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month. c
	1	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month. b
	3	White ....	M.	8	25.00 month. c
	1	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month. c
Workmen .....	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	.75 day. a
	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	.50 day. a
	2	Chinese ..	M.	8	.25 day. a
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month. b
	2	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	18.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month. c
	7	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month. c
	5	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	14.00 month. c
	2	Native....	M.	8	13.00 month. c
	2	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month. c
	2	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month. b
	5	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month. c
	2	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month. c
	3	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month. b
	2	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month. c
	9	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month. c
	3	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month. b
	4	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month. b
	3	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month. c
	3	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month. c
	5	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month. c
	1	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month. b
	1	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month. c
	1	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month. b
	3	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month. c
	1	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month. b

## PIANO FINISHING (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$4.00 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	8.00 day.
Workmen .....	1	Native....	M.	8	2.00 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	5	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	6	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.

a Also 3 meals and room.

b Also 2 meals.

c Also 3 meals.

## Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

## PRINTING (10 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$30.00 month.
Apprentices .....	2	Native....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.10 day.
Compositors .....	12	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.62½ day.
	24	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	33	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	39	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	16	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	26	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	12	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	22	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
Engineers .....	15	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	62.50 month.
	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
Workmen .....	7	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	18.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	6	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	5	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$150.00 month.
Apprentices .....	14	Native....	M.	8	2.00 month.
Compositors .....	8	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	18	Native....	M.	8	10.50 month.
	26	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	31	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
Engineer .....	1	Native....	M.	8	45.00 month.
Foremen .....	2	Native....	M.	8	45.00 month.
Workmen .....	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
	7	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	72	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	26	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month.

## RAZOR GRINDING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workman .....	1	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.

## SCULPTURING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$5.00 day.
Workmen .....	4	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.

## SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRING (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$2.00 day.
Workmen .....	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.

## SHIRT FACTORY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$1.00 per day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
Workmen .....	8	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	4	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	16	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
Workwomen .....	8	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	26	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.
	8	Native....	F.	8	6.00 month.
Workwomen (children) .....	8	Native....	F.	8	5.00 month. *
	4	Native....	F.	8	.10 day.

## SHOE FACTORY (31 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$1.50 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. a
Apprentices .....	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. a
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. a
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	2.00 month. a
Apprentices (children) .....	19	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. a
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.07½ day. a
	7	Chinese ..	M.	10	2.00 month. a

a Also 3 meals and room.

*Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.*  
SHOE FACTORY (31 ESTABLISHMENTS)—continued.

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Workmen.....	7	Native....	M.	8	\$0.50 day.
	8	Chinese ..	M.	10	.40 day. <sup>a</sup>
	9	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	60	Chinese ..	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	20	Chinese ..	M.	10	.35 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.30 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	47	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.20 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.18½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	8	Chinese ..	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	40	Chinese ..	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	18	Chinese ..	M.	10	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	28	Chinese ..	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	14	Chinese ..	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	28	Chinese ..	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	4.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workwomen.....	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	3.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	F.	10	3.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

## SILVERSMITHS (29 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	2	Native....	M.	8	\$2.00 day.
	22	Native....	M.	8	1.50 day.
	22	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Apprentice.....	1	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
Workmen.....	7	Native....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	7	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	48	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	1	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	15	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	6	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.

## SLIPPER FACTORY (43 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	8	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	.62½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	34	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices.....	4	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	.05 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children).....	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
	20	Chinese ..	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	.05 day. <sup>a</sup>
	3	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	32	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	25	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	103	Chinese ..	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	23	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	197	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Chinese ..	M.	10	.20 day. <sup>a</sup>
	81	Chinese ..	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	10	Chinese ..	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	48	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen (children).....	2	Native....	M.	8	.10 day.
	8	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workwomen.....	32	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	8	Chinese ..	F.	10	.17½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	3	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.
	2	Chinese ..	F.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>

## SOAP FACTORY (22 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	1	Native....	M.	8	\$0.75 day.
	20	Chinese ..	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	White ....	M.	8	62.50 month.
Apprentices (children).....	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese ..	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Foreman.....	1	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Workmen.....	3	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	74	Chinese ..	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	83	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	15	Chinese ..	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	34	Chinese ..	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	6	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	5	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.

## SODA-WATER FACTORY (16 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	2	White ....	M.	8	\$50.00 month.
	3	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	2	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	5	Native....	M.	8	25.00 month.
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	20.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	19.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	.75 day.
	2	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	1	White ....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	62	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	20	Chinese ..	M.	8	15.00 month.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.

*Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.*  
SODA-WATER FACTORY (16 ESTABLISHMENTS)—continued.

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
Workmen.....	10	Native....	M.	8	\$12.50 month.
	14	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	11.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	54	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	51	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	10	Chinese ..	M.	8	7.50 month.
	10	Chinese ..	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	36	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	10	Chinese ..	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	8	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month.
	5	Chinese ..	M.	8	5.00 month.
	8	Chinese ..	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	31	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month.
	16	Chinese ..	M.	10	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	3.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workwomen.....	15	Native....	F.	8	6.00 month.

## STEAM SAWMILL (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master.....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$75.00 month.
Engineer.....	1	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
Workmen.....	1	White ....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	34	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	24	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	37	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.

## STEEL ENGRAVING (2 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	2	Native....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.

## SUGAR REFINERY (1 ESTABLISHMENT).

Master.....	1	White ....	M.	8	\$75.00 month.
Engineer.....	1	White ....	M.	8	62.50 month.
Workmen.....	2	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	20	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	10	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	10	Chinese ..	M.	8	7.50 month.

## TAILOR SHOP (97 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters.....	6	Chinese ..	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	3	White ....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	5	White ....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	22	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	40	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	7	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	11	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	1	Chinese ..	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices.....	2	Native....	M.	8	3.00 month.
	2	Native....	F.	8	3.00 month.
	3	Native....	M.	8	2.00 month.
Apprentices (children).....	4	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.
	2	Native....	F.	8	3.00 month.
	1	Native....	M.	8	2.00 month.
	4	Chinese ..	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen.....	4	Native....	M.	8	.50 day.
	14	Native....	M.	8	.37½ day.
	16	Native....	M.	8	.25 day.
	28	Chinese ..	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native....	M.	8	.12½ day.
	2	White ....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	22.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	12	Native....	M.	8	17.50 month.
	67	Native....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	56	Native....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	43	Native....	M.	8	11.00 month.
	161	Native....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	40	Native....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	27	Native....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	129	Native....	M.	8	7.50 month.
	4	Native....	M.	8	7.00 month.
	34	Native....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	13	Native....	M.	8	5.00 month.
	8	Native....	M.	8	4.00 month.
Workwomen.....	17	Native....	F.	8	.25 day.
	4	Native....	F.	(b)	.25 day.
	4	Native....	F.	8	.15 day.
	6	Chinese ..	F.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	18	Native....	F.	8	.12½ day.
	6	Native....	F.	(b)	.12½ day.
	4	Chinese ..	F.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	4	Native....	F.	8	.10 day.
	4	Native....	F.	10	.10 day.
	6	Native....	F.	8	.07½ day.
	2	Native....	F.	8	12.50 month.
	32	Native....	F.	8	7.50 month.
	28	Native....	F.	8	6.00 month.
	41	Native....	F.	8	5.00 month.
	9	Native....	F.	8	4.00 month.
	17	Native....	F.	8	3.00 month.

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.<sup>b</sup> Not reported.



Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.  
TIN SHOPS (24 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Occupations.	Em- ploy- ees.	Nation- ality.	Sex.	Hours per day.	Rates of wages.
Masters .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$2.00 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	30.00 month.
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	15.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	17	Chinese .....	M.	10	12.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices .....	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	10.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native .....	M.	8	4.00 month.
	2	Chinese .....	M.	10	8.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese .....	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children) .....	8	Chinese .....	M.	10	2.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	11	Chinese .....	M.	10	1.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	2	Chinese .....	M.	10	.75 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	6	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	12.50 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	10.00 month.
	3	Native .....	M.	8	9.00 month.
	18	Chinese .....	M.	10	9.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	3	Native .....	M.	8	8.00 month.
	64	Chinese .....	M.	10	7.50 month. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Native .....	M.	8	6.00 month.
	40	Chinese .....	M.	10	6.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	11	Chinese .....	M.	10	5.00 month. <sup>a</sup>
	16	Chinese .....	M.	10	4.00 month. <sup>a</sup>

TRUNK FACTORY (20 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	2	Chinese .....	M.	10	\$1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
	18	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices .....	3	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children) .....	14	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>
	8	Chinese .....	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	8	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	37	Chinese .....	M.	10	.37½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	116	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Chinese .....	M.	10	.20 day. <sup>a</sup>
	9	Chinese .....	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	24	Chinese .....	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
	15	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>

UNDERTAKERS (3 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Native .....	M.	8	\$1.50 day.
Coachmen .....	10	Native .....	M.	8	.75 day.
	8	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	4	Native .....	M.	8	.37½ day.
Workmen .....	12	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
	3	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.

WATCH MAKING (6 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Native .....	M.	8	\$1.00 day.
	1	White .....	M.	8	40.00 month.
	1	White .....	M.	8	40.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
	1	White .....	M.	8	30.00 month. <sup>b</sup>
Apprentice .....	1	Native .....	M.	8	.25 day.
Workmen .....	3	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	15.00 month.

WATCH REPAIRING (22 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	1	White .....	M.	8	\$1.50 day.
	13	Native .....	M.	8	1.00 day.
	3	Chinese .....	M.	8	1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	1.00 day. <sup>a</sup>
	3	White .....	M.	8	50.00 month.
	1	White .....	M.	8	40.00 month.
Workmen .....	4	Native .....	M.	8	.75 day.
	21	Native .....	M.	8	.50 day.
	3	Chinese .....	M.	8	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Native .....	M.	8	20.00 month.
	2	Native .....	M.	8	17.50 month.

WAX-CANDLE FACTORY (7 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	7	Chinese .....	M.	10	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Apprentices (children) .....	4	Chinese .....	M.	10	.07½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	39	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	.20 day. <sup>a</sup>
	10	Chinese .....	M.	10	.15 day. <sup>a</sup>
	6	Chinese .....	M.	10	.12½ day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen (children) .....	12	Chinese .....	M.	10	.10 day. <sup>a</sup>

WOOD, BONE, AND HORN ENGRAVING (4 ESTABLISHMENTS).

Masters .....	3	Chinese .....	M.	8	\$0.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
	1	Chinese .....	M.	10	.50 day. <sup>a</sup>
Workmen .....	7	Chinese .....	M.	8	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>
	2	Chinese .....	M.	10	.25 day. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Also 3 meals and room.

<sup>b</sup> Also meal.

WAGE RATES IN MANILA.

The following tables were compiled from the preceding United States Government tables and show the total number of whites,

natives, and Chinese who are employed at each of the rates therein given:

Number and wage rate.

WHITE EMPLOYEES.

[Employed by the month.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
13 .....	\$12.50	\$162.50	30 .....	\$50.00	\$1,500.00
10 .....	15.00	150.00	5 .....	62.50	312.50
2 .....	22.50	45.00	13 .....	75.00	975.00
3 .....	25.00	75.00	9 .....	100.00	900.00
29 .....	30.00	770.00	6 .....	150.00	150.00
22 .....	40.00	880.00			
2 .....	45.00	90.00	144 .....		6,010.00

[Employed by the day.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
7 .....	\$1.00	\$7.00	4 .....	4.00	16.00
4 .....	1.50	6.00	1 .....	5.00	5.00
4 .....	2.00	8.00			
1 .....	2.50	2.50			
1 .....	\$3.00	\$3.00	22 .....		47.50

NATIVE EMPLOYEES.

[Employed by the month.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
22 .....	\$2.00	\$44.00	1 .....	\$14.00	\$14.00
1 .....	2.50	2.50	993 .....	15.00	14,895.00
44 .....	3.00	132.00	103 .....	17.50	1,802.50
114 .....	4.00	456.00	2 .....	18.00	36.00
200 .....	5.00	1,000.00	81 .....	20.00	1,620.00
354 .....	6.00	2,124.00	174 .....	22.50	3,915.00
8 .....	7.00	56.00	16 .....	25.00	400.00
902 .....	7.50	6,765.00	65 .....	30.00	1,950.00
162 .....	8.00	1,296.00	16 .....	40.00	640.00
211 .....	9.00	1,899.00	9 .....	45.00	405.00
415 .....	10.00	4,150.00	8 .....	50.00	400.00
415 .....	11.00	2,345.00	2 .....	100.00	200.00
197 .....	12.50	2,462.50			
2 .....	13.00	26.00	4,315 .....		49,033.50

[Employed by the day.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
57 .....	\$0.05	\$2.85	377 .....	\$0.75	\$282.75
6 .....	.07½	.45	100 .....	1.00	100.00
98 .....	.10	9.80	16 .....	1.50	24.00
88 .....	.12½	11.00	9 .....	2.00	18.00
19 .....	.15	2.85	1 .....	3.00	3.00
13 .....	.20	2.60	2 .....	4.00	8.00
4,768 .....	.25	1,192.00	1 .....	5.00	5.00
5,118 .....	.37½	1,919.25			
1,925 .....	.50	962.50	1,166 .....		4,589.67
73 .....	.62½	45.62			

CHINESE EMPLOYEES.

[Employed by the month.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
17 .....	\$1.50	\$25.50	57 .....	\$11.00	\$627.00
40 .....	2.00	80.00	32 .....	12.50	400.00
14 .....	3.00	42.00	90 .....	15.00	1,350.00
57 .....	4.00	228.00	3 .....	17.50	52.50
4 .....	4.50	18.00	1 .....	19.00	19.00
85 .....	5.00	425.00	7 .....	20.00	140.00
160 .....	6.00	960.00	2 .....	22.50	45.00
204 .....	7.50	1,530.00	1 .....	25.00	25.00
50 .....	8.00	400.00			
60 .....	9.00	540.00	1,026 .....		8,327.00
142 .....	10.00	1,420.00			

[Employed by the day.]

Number.	Rate.	Total.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
16 .....	\$0.05	\$0.80	545 .....	\$0.37½	\$204.37
44 .....	.07½	3.30	8 .....	.40	3.20
206 .....	.10	20.60	1 .....	.42½	.42
149 .....	.12½	18.62	278 .....	.50	139.00
143 .....	.15	21.45	1 .....	.62½	.63
8 .....	.17½	1.40	2 .....	.75	1.50
4 .....	.18½	.74	33 .....	1.00	33.00
146 .....	.20	29.20	3 .....	1.50	4.50
1,360 .....	.25	340.00			
4 .....	.30	1.20	3,071 .....		840.93
20 .....	.35	7.00			

## SUMMARY OF ABOVE TABLE.

[Showing highest, lowest, and average wages paid by the day and month for each class.]

## Whites:

Employed by the day—	
Number of whites employed by the day.....	22
Lowest daily wage rate.....	\$1.00
Highest daily wage rate.....	\$5.00
Average daily wage rate.....	\$2.16
Daily wage rate at which the greatest number (7) are employed.....	\$1.00
Employed by the month—	
Number of whites employed by the month.....	144
Lowest monthly wage rate.....	\$12.50
Highest monthly wage rate.....	\$150.00
Average monthly wage rate.....	\$41.73
Monthly wage rate at which the greatest number (30) are employed.....	\$15.00
Total by day and month—	
Total number of whites employed.....	166
Average wage rate of all, per month.....	\$43.64
Average wage rate of all, per day.....	\$1.67

## Natives:

Employed by the day—	
Number of natives employed by the day.....	11,661
Lowest daily wage rate.....	\$0.05
Highest daily wage rate.....	\$5.00
Average daily wage rate.....	\$0.394
Daily wage rate at which greatest number (5,118) are employed.....	\$0.25
Employed by the month—	
Number of natives employed by the month.....	4,315
Lowest monthly wage rate.....	\$2.00
Highest monthly wage rate.....	\$100.00
Average monthly wage rate.....	\$11.36
Monthly wage rate at which greatest number (993) are employed.....	\$15.00
Total by day and month—	
Total number of natives employed.....	15,976
Average wage rate of all, per month.....	\$10.93
Average wage rate of all, per day.....	\$0.404

## Chinese:

Employed by the day—	
Number of Chinese employed by the day.....	3,071
Lowest daily wage rate.....	\$0.05
Highest daily wage rate.....	\$1.50
Average daily wage rate.....	\$0.274
Daily wage rate at which greatest number (1,860) are employed.....	\$0.25
Employed by the month—	
Number of Chinese employed by the month.....	1,026
Lowest monthly wage rate.....	\$1.50
Highest monthly wage rate.....	\$25.00
Average monthly wage rate.....	\$8.11
Monthly wage rate at which greatest number (204) are employed.....	\$7.50
Total by day and month—	
Total number of Chinese employed.....	4,097
Average wage rate of all, per month.....	\$7.36
Average wage rate of all, per day.....	\$0.283

## Whites, natives, and Chinese:

Total number employed (whites, 166; natives, 15,976; Chinese, 4,097).....	20,239
Total wages paid per month.....	\$206,749.10
Average monthly wage per person.....	\$10.21
Average daily wage per person.....	\$0.394

## EXTRACTS FROM LAST PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORT CONCERNING LABOR.

[Taft Commission, November 1, 1902.]

## THE LABOR QUESTION.

Page 21: "The complaint of the American and foreign merchants in these islands that the labor to be had here is altogether inadequate has become acute, and the chambers of commerce representing the American, Spanish, English, German, and other foreign interests have sent a representative to the United States to invite an amendment to the present Congressional legislation which extends the Chinese-exclusion act—applicable to the United States—to these islands on the ground that it is necessary to admit Chinese for the business development of this country. On the other hand, it is quite apparent from the declarations of the Federal party and other political organizations in the Philippines, and from the vigorous manifesto of the only labor organization in the islands, that there will be much opposition on the part of the Filipino people to the further admission of the Chinese."

## MANILA LABOR ORGANIZATION STRONGLY OPPOSES ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Page 22: "The labor organization in the city of Manila is very much opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor, and their declarations upon this point will find ready acquiescence in the minds of all Filipinos with but few exceptions. The truth is that from a political standpoint the unlimited introduction of the Chinese into these islands would be a great mistake. I believe the objection on the part of the Filipinos to such a course to be entirely logical and justified."

## DEVELOPMENT OF ISLANDS BY CHINESE WOULD BE AT EXPENSE OF FILIPINO PEOPLE.

"The development of these islands by Chinamen would be at the expense of the Filipino people, and they may very well resent such a suggestion."

Page 23: "I do not think it would be just to the Filipinos, or a proper course for America in the development of this country, to do

more than to extend to the Commission the power to admit, upon reasonable restrictions, a certain limited number of skilled Chinese laborers, who may contribute to the construction of buildings and the making of other improvements, and who at the same time by their labor may communicate to Filipino apprentices the skill which the Filipinos so easily acquire."

Page 24: "I am myself by no means convinced that Filipino labor may not be rendered quite useful."

Page 24: "A just view of the future of labor in these islands can not be taken without considering the dependent condition of the Filipino laborers in Spanish times. Much of the labor was then forced, and there was not a single circumstance that gave dignity to it. The transition from such conditions to the one where the only motive is gain must necessarily be attended with difficulty; but when the laborer shall come to appreciate his independence, when he shall know that his labor is not to be a badge of peonage and slavery, when American influences shall make him understand the dignity and importance attaching to labor under a free government, we may expect a great change for the better in the supply and character of labor."

## LATEST EXPERIENCES WITH FILIPINO LABOR.

In the above report Governor Taft says (p. 23): "I append as exhibits (F<sup>1</sup> and F<sup>2</sup>) to my report the report of Major Aleshire and Captain Butt, in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, who have had large numbers of Filipino laborers under their control, and who have been quite successful in making them useful."

"Exhibit F<sup>1</sup>" under the title "Filipino as a laborer," occupies pages 159 to 167, inclusive, and is devoted to reports of the labor situation by J. B. Aleshire, major and quartermaster, United States Army, in charge Army transport service; F. H. Grant, captain and quartermaster, United States Army, assistant to officer in charge Army transport service; H. W. French, captain of infantry, quartermaster, United States Army, assistant to the officer in charge Army transport service; W. B. Moses, in charge native labor and river stevedores, under direction of Maj. J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster, United States Army.

"Exhibit F<sup>2</sup>" referred to in the governor's report, is headed "Philippine labor," and occupies pages 169 to 176 of the same report of the Commission. These pages are given up to reports by Archibald W. Butt, captain and quartermaster, United States Army, in charge of land transportation; "Extract copy of annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, forwarded to the chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.," certified to by Archibald W. Butt; J. E. Cole, superintendent land transportation; C. F. Lane, superintendent of shops; G. W. Davis, major-general, United States Army, commanding.

From the reports of the above-mentioned officers I append herewith quotations showing that without exception these employers of natives and Chinese report in favor of the Filipino laborers. These men employ several thousand laborers, have employed both classes, and are able to judge by comparison. From these reports it would not only seem that the importation of Chinese contract laborers is unnecessary, but the further and more important fact is established that the native Filipinos, who number between eight and nine million, need but little training to become effective laborers in the various classes of industry.

This being the case, should they be employed in the production of commodities which are also produced in the United States, they will become a menace to American labor and to those American industries with which they compete.

## NATIVE CARPENTERS GET 30 TO 50 CENTS PER DAY.

[From report of N. M. Holmes, engineer, United States Philippine Commission, concerning the work of construction of the Benguet road, January to June, 1902, p. 163.]

"Labor.—We pay 5 cents Mexican per hour and work nine hours per day (22½ cents gold per day). A capataz, or native overseer, is paid 60 cents Mexican per day (30 cents gold). Sawyers, when using our saws and four men to a saw, get 60 cents per day. When two men bring a saw and work two men to the saw, they get 1 peso per day (50 cents gold) and file their own saws. Native carpenters get from 60 cents to \$1 Mexican per day (30 to 50 cents gold)."

## NO DIFFICULTY IN SECURING GOOD FILIPINO LABOR.

[Filipino as a laborer, from report of J. B. Aleshire, major and quartermaster, United States Army, in charge of Army transport service, p. 161.]

"All coal, except that required for launches and steam lighters, was handled by contract at a stipulated price per ton, or by Chinese labor employed by this office at 75 cents United States currency per day, and double rate for extra time and night and Sunday work. In view of the high wages demanded by the Chinese and the cost by contract, the employment of Filipino labor for the handling of coal was commenced July 1, 1901. \* \* \* This labor did well from the first, and while only a small proportion of the coal work



was done by Filipinos during the month of July, 1901, they handled more than one-half of the coal in October and have practically handled all coal since December, 1901.

"The quantity of coal handled each month by contractors, Chinese labor, and Filipino labor, with the cost in each case, the number of Chinese and Filipinos employed by this office, the rate of pay, number of days employed, the average number of tons handled per man per day, and cost per ton are shown in the comparative statement herewith inclosed, marked 'A.' From this statement it will be noted that the cost per ton was less and the average per man per day greater with Filipino labor than with Chinese labor or contract."

In conjunction Major Aleshire submits the following answers to inquiries from the governor:

"7. There is no difficulty in securing good labor.

"8. The laborer works from 7 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m., and under emergencies whenever required, with no extra pay for Sunday or night work.

"9. This labor is very efficient.

"10. Chinese labor was formerly employed for the handling of coal, but has been abandoned and replaced by Filipino labor, which, by practical tests during several months, averaged more tons per man per day and at a much lower rate per ton. I prefer the Filipino labor employed by this office to Chinese.

"11. The attendance of Filipino laborers has been and is excellent. They do not absent themselves after Sundays, holidays, or fiestas, nor during any such days, should they be notified in advance that they will be required for work. Their physical strength is much improved and they are capable of doing as much and as hard work as any laborers we have had in the Orient."

#### FILIPINO LABOR MORE EFFICIENT THAN CHINESE.

[From report from F. H. Grant, captain and quartermaster, United States Army, assistant to officer in charge Army transport service, p. 164.]

"It is my experience that Filipino labor is much more satisfactory in every way than Chinese labor; it is not so expensive and we can accomplish more in a day with natives than can be accomplished in the same time with an equal number of Chinese.

"It is my opinion, as well as of our stevedores, that 15 of our native laborers will discharge or load more freight in one day than any equal number of Chinese that have ever worked for this department."

#### ALL HEAVY WORK PERFORMED BY NATIVE LABOR.

[From report of H. W. French, captain of infantry, quartermaster, United States Army, assistant to officer in charge Army transport service, p. 165.]

"But few Chinese are employed in this department from which comparison may be drawn. These are employed, moreover, in loading and unloading small packages from the wagons at the storeroom. All the heavy work is performed by Filipinos. \* \* \* It is earnestly hoped the Filipino labor of this department may not be supplemented by Chinese."

#### FILIPINO LABOR IS CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN CHINESE.

[From report of Adam Nedar, Army transport service, p. 165.]

"The employment of Filipino labor at 50 cents gold per day and only one hour for dinner, and who will work nights and Sundays if necessary at same rate of wages and load as much or more coal per day.

"When I worked Filipino labor in Cavite yard at 50 cents gold per day, they averaged 2 tons per man and sometimes from 2½ to 3 tons, according to distance. Chinese never averaged over 1½ to 2½ tons per man per day. \* \* \*

"My opinion is that the Filipino labor is the cheapest and the best."

#### NATIVE LABOR SUPERIOR TO CHINESE.

[From report by W. B. Moses, in charge native labor and river stevedores, under direction of Maj. J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster, United States Army, p. 166.]

"I further state that my experience with labor has proved to me that in many ways the native laborers are superior to Chinese laborers, provided the natives are handled in a proper manner.

"The majority of the native laborers employed by this department at the present time under my supervision (500 to 1,000) have been so employed for the past year, and I have never had any trouble in getting these men to work Sundays, holidays, and late at night when it has been necessary for work to be done."

#### ABUNDANCE OF STEADY FILIPINO LABORERS.

[From report of Archibald W. Butt, captain and quartermaster, United States Army, in charge land transportation, p. 170.]

"While the American wheelwright gets \$85 per month, the native started with \$14, until now there are four of them who have received a salary of \$30 per month. Their work is of the finest order, and the foreman of the wheelwright shop is undertaking to break in and train up additional Filipino laborers on account of their constancy in work and the good class of work they turn out. \* \* \*

"All work in the paint and trimming shops is exclusively done by native laborers under a white foreman."

Page 171: "Forage weighs heavy and is hard to handle. The smallest bale of hay weighs 125 pounds and the compressed bales weigh 260 pounds. The oats average 100 pounds per sack. All hay

in this department is piled to great heights. The Filipino takes the lighter bale on his shoulders and carries it over a hundred feet in the air, never putting it down until it reaches the point where it is to be laid, returning for another trip and continuing with little show at skulking. In the case of the larger bales two handle them, or else they are passed from hand to hand. This labor gets 50 cents gold per day." \* \* \*

"I became thoroughly convinced on assuming charge of this department that the Filipinos were entitled to the labor of these islands as far as it was possible to give it. I have made every effort—at times it seemed almost a sacrifice—to advance this cause. My efforts in this direction, however, have more than repaid me for the experiment, as I am not only able to get all the labor I want, but have seen the Filipino develop from what might be termed a shiftless laborer to a constant worker. As long as he was paid by the day, and his work was uncertain, it mattered little to him whether he laid off a day or two, or even three, within a week. He is now paid by the month, and under no conditions is this rule broken."

Page 172: "Take the number of men employed regularly for the month of September, which were 643, and the working days at 26, the total number of days is 16,718 for the month, against time lost, 583 days. This shows a percentage of time lost of 3½ per cent, or an attendance of 96½ per cent. The number of emergency or extra laborers is not included in this percentage."

Page 172: "Owing to the fact that the civil governor asked most particularly about the constancy of Filipino labor, these figures have been carefully made and are fully reliable." \* \* \*

Page 173: "It may be of interest at this point to note that the native labor is capable of the most expert workmanship in many branches of the Quartermaster's Department. While they do not make good teamsters, solely by reason of the fact that they do not possess the necessary strength to handle the Army mule and draft horse, yet as painters, carpenters, saddlers, trimmers, etc., they excel, and while the American occupation has raised the price of native labor, still it remains at a very low figure when compared with other labor in the islands. \* \* \*

"I am convinced that under the direction of American foremen native labor is capable of attaining the greatest excellence in the branches above enumerated. \* \* \*

"In this connection it may be well to call attention to the excellent work of the Filipinos as carpenters when working with skilled American labor and under its supervision. For a time an effort was made to secure Filipino carpenters, but, this being impracticable, unskilled labor was employed, and very little instruction was needed to make it efficient with the saw, the plane, and the level. \* \* \*

"One hears a great deal of the necessity of introducing Chinese labor into these islands to meet the demands. It has been my experience that any labor which can be performed by the Chinese can be performed equally well by the Filipinos. The latter, moreover, have marked advantages over the Chinese, inasmuch as they are more amenable to discipline, more imitative in their methods, more enthusiastic in their work for the work itself, and more easily assimilated by American workmen.

"While most of the coal is unloaded in this office by Chinese labor, employed by contractors, yet all the loading of coal from this office is done by Filipino workmen at 40 cents gold per day. I have studied carefully the efficiency of these two classes in this particular work, and I unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the Filipino. The Filipinos are certainly far superior to the Chinese in loading and unloading forage. Moreover, they show adaptability in handling the live stock and in workmanship in the repair and saddlers' shops, which I do not believe can even be equaled by the Chinese labor in these islands. I have dwelt at some length on the efficiency of Filipino labor, which as yet is in its infancy in expert work, for the reason that I have to handle a vast amount of it, and have studied it to an extent where I think my opinion may be of some value."

#### FILIPINO LABOR HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

[From report of J. E. Cole, superintendent land transportation.]

Page 174: "Filipinos as laborers.—I would respectfully state that they (Filipinos) have proven highly satisfactory, and it is remarkable, out of the large number employed, how few are absent during the month. The percentage is less than 5 per cent.

"Native laborers versus Chinese.—Since my arrival in the Philippines I have had no experience with Chinese labor, yet during the ten months I was in China with the China relief expedition I had to use Chinese labor exclusively in the same capacity as I now use Filipino help, and for this work I prefer the Filipino, as he is quicker to pick up a thing, and at the same time takes more interest, consequently more pains, with his work."

#### NATIVES STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MECHANICS.

[From report of C. F. Lane, superintendent of shops, p. 175.]

"In reply to a question as to what I think of the efficiency of the Filipino laborers, I have the honor to report that I have ever found them as mechanics to be steady and industrious. The blacksmiths,

wheelwrights, saddlers, painters, trimmers, and carpenters in this department will average in skill with any class of mechanics, taking them as we pick them up. Their attendance averages 95 per cent."

#### NATIVES SHOW ADAPTABILITY TO WORK.

[From report of Archibald W. Butt, captain and quartermaster, United States Army, in charge land transportation.]

"The paint shop is now run entirely by native labor, with the exception of one American foreman, and in every branch in which they have been trained with patience and earnestness they have shown an adaptability at the work which is surprising."

#### WAGES PAID.

[From report of Robert McGregor, captain of Engineers, United States Army, city engineer of Manila, p. 177.]

"5. Q. What are the wages which are paid by them to each class of laborers?"

"A. Ordinary laborers are paid \$1, 80 cents, 70 cents, and 60 cents per day, local currency. A few assistants to janitors get 50 cents and 40 cents." (50, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20 cents gold.)

#### WAGE RATE.

[From report of J. H. Rice, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army, commanding, absence Chief Ordnance officer.]

"5. Wages paid are as follows, in United States currency (p. 257):

Laborers, at 40 cents per day	95
Saddlers, 1 at 80, 5 at 64, 1 at 56, 2 at 50, 2 at 48 cents per day, according to ability	11
Carpenters, 1 at \$1.25, 2 at \$1, 2 at 88, 5 at 80, 17 at 64, 1 at 48 cents, according to ability	28
Painters, 1 at 80, 1 at 64 cents, according to ability	2
Engineers, 1 at 80, 1 at 50 cents, according to ability	2
Armorer, 1 at \$1, 6 at 80, 1 at 72, 5 at 64, 14 at 50 cents per day, according to ability	27
Machinists, 1 at \$1, 4 at 80, 1 at 64, 1 at 50 cents per day, according to ability	7
Blacksmiths, 1 at \$1, 1 at 80, 2 at 50 cents per day, according to ability	4
Tinners, 1 at 88, 1 at 80, 2 at 64 cents per day, according to ability	4
Molders, 1 at \$1, 1 at 50 cents per day	2
Storehouse assistants, at 50 cents per day	6
Storehouse assistant, at 80 cents per day	1
Foreman of laborers, at 80 cents per day	1
Janitor, at 48 cents per day	1
Total employed	191

#### LACK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND DEPLORABLE SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION.

[From Report of Philippine Commission, January, 1900, vol. 4, p. 7.]

"The poor state of production in which the archipelago stands with relation to other countries depends further upon the deplorable systems of cultivation followed by its farmers. In the Philippines there is scarcely known, much less employed, a single one of the thousand well-perfected agricultural machines the use of which in other countries is general, even among agriculturists least skillful. By reason of this all work is done in an imperfect manner, because in no other manner can work be done with the antiquated implements which are here used. \* \* \*

"The unenlightened method of cultivation of the fields employed is purely brutal, it being recognized that to till the soil, with proper fruit, there is more need of work with the head than with the hands. In a word, there is in the archipelago no system of agriculture, properly so called, and the greater part of the people have no idea of what agriculture really means. In a land like the Philippines, in which in every direction there grow spontaneously plants of commercial and industrial value, and of the best quality, how easy it would be to subject them to a cultivation which would greatly improve and proportion the products to a greater number of industries, which would give occupation to many hands in addition to those directly employed in agriculture."

#### PHILIPPINE HEMP AND OTHER FIBER PRODUCTIONS.

The Philippine Islands are unique in that nature has granted them a copyright on their principal, most profitable, and most prolific crop, and I venture to assert that no other country in the world ever had showered upon it so valuable an agricultural blessing.

Manila hemp can be produced in no other portion of the world. Manila hemp grows wild throughout a great portion of the archipelago.

Manila hemp affords the greatest return for the effort expended of any industry of the archipelago.

Manila hemp responds to cultivation, which doubles the profit.

Manila hemp can be produced at a profit at one-third of present prices, or for less than one-half the cost of cheaper and unsatisfactory substitutes. The world annually uses approximately \$100,000,000 worth of substitutes, hence the market is inexhaustible.

Manila hemp is immune from insect pests or damage by weather conditions.

Manila hemp is grown and harvested without the use of machinery and hence practically no capital is necessary to engage in the business.

Manila hemp forms 65 per cent of the total exports of the islands and over 75 per cent of the agricultural exports. If ever there was a farmer absolutely independent of corporations or other combinations for the production and sale of his product, it is the Filipino hemp producer, who lays his most profitable, copyrighted specialty on the wharf where the buyers of the world are at his feet.

Of the total Philippine exportations of 180,265 tons of hemp for

the year ending June 30, 1902, the United States took 56,455 tons, for which we paid \$186.97 per ton, or a total of \$10,555,381, as against \$162.66 per ton for 43,748 tons the previous year.

Our total importations of hemp, sisal grass, and other fibers for the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted in value to \$28,436,614.62. (See Nos. 15 and 16, Commerce and Navigation, p. 57.)

The "average price of fair current manila" for the past ten years has been \$128.80 per ton, as per the annual statement of Walter H. Hindley & Co., hemp importers, of London and New York. (See chart in July, 1901, Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippines, War Department.)

Of sisal grass and other cheaper substitutes for hemp the islands exported \$178,120 worth during the past year. During the same period the United States imported 89,592 tons of sisal grass, for which we paid an average of \$133.53 per ton, or a total of \$11,963,284.

It would thus seem that the possibilities for the profitable culture of fibers in the Philippines were unlimited.

In discussing the removal of the Philippine export tax on hemp, Governor Taft stated to the Senate Philippine Committee (page 150):

"I do not think, with reference to hemp exportation, that anything that would be done would change the amount of the exports from the Philippines. Hemp is always in demand, and all that they can raise they can sell. The effect of the tariff, if changed very much, will be greater in sugar and tobacco."

#### HEMP THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP.

In his testimony before the Philippine Committee, December 9, Gen. Luke E. Wright, vice-governor of the Philippines, was asked (page 3):

"Now, General, I quite agree with you as to the general policy, that that is the way to do. The chief product of those islands, I suppose, is sugar.

"General WRIGHT. No; hemp is the most profitable."

#### HEMP FLOURISHES IN VALLEYS AND ON MOUNTAIN SIDES.

"General HUGHES. I can speak for only a very small fraction of the archipelago, but in the hemp country, you understand, the mountain does not interfere with growing hemp. They will grow it on a place where they have to hold on probably in digging up the ground to plant it. It is not a product that requires low ground. They grow it on walls so steep that you can scarcely climb; though it is steep, it is susceptible of cultivation, and it yields a fine crop."

#### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN HEMP CULTURE.

[From Monthly Summary of Commerce with the Philippines, June, 1902, p. 1245.]

"Musa textilis (manila hemp), or abaca, as it is called by the natives, for which the islands have long been noted, and which has never been successfully cultivated elsewhere, is the most important export product, one which may be depended upon to furnish a regular annual yield, is practically immune from damage by insects or hurricane, is very seldom affected by drought, and with the exception of occasional weeding requires no attention after reaching maturity."

#### COULD PRODUCE HEMP AT A PROFIT AT ONE-THIRD PRESENT PRICES.

[From testimony of Neal MacLeod before Philippine Commission in Manila—Schurman-Worcester Report, January 1900, vol. 2, p. 49.]

"Q. You state that the wealth of the country would increase fourfold under a good American government? Wherein would that increase of wealth be manifest?

"A. In the production of sugar, hemp, tobacco, and coffee. \* \* \*

"Q. And you think the price could be lowered?

"A. Yes; we could produce hemp in these islands at one-third of what is paid for it in the markets to-day, at a profit.

"Q. How would you effect that economy in production?

"A. By increasing the labor. There are forests of wild hemp that have not been touched."

#### LABORERS MAKE \$4 TO \$5 PER DAY.

In his annual report to the Philippine Commission, under date of January 11, 1902, Mr. J. G. Livingston, governor of the province of Sorsogon, says, page 459 of Senate Hearings:

"The existing price of hemp in this province is so high that an industrious man earns, if he works well, \$4 to \$5 Mexican per day."

#### BEST PAYING AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[From testimony of William A. Daland before Schurman-Worcester Commission, January, 1900, vol. 2, p. 171.]

(Mr. Daland is an American, and has lived in the Philippines nearly twenty years.)

"Q. Are there not Europeans who have extensive hemp-producing interests here now?

"A. There are one or two of them left. There were a number of them (Spaniards), but they have mostly died off.

"Q. Do you think there is any future for that sort of thing here?

"A. Certainly there is.

"Q. What would you think, as a commercial speculation, of a man going into hemp planting extensively?

"A. If he has money, he will always make money. \* \* \*

"Q. Under what conditions can he get labor at present?

"A. The old condition was that the man who cleaned the hemp got half of what it was sold for. \* \* \*



"Q. At the present time what are the best agricultural industries here from a financial standpoint; sugar, hemp, tobacco, I suppose, are the main things?"

"A. Hemp."

[Extract from article by Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States. Treasury Doc. No. 2076.]

"The principal industry of the Philippine Islands, as shown in the money return, is in the production of hemp. The southern part of Luzon Island, and other islands to the south, are given up largely to the production of hemp, of which practically all is shipped to other countries to be manufactured. For the year 1897, according to the most reliable figures which could be obtained, the export value of the hemp raised in the Philippine Islands was a little more than \$18,000,000 silver. It is the industry which supports a large proportion of the population of those Islands, where it is extensively grown, and, according to the opinion of those most familiar with the trade, there is no danger of an overproduction and a consequent decrease in the selling price of this product. Manila hemp is used in the manufacture of cordage of a superior class. For ships' purpose it is superior to any other material, considering its cost and wearing qualities.

"The cultivation of hemp, while carried on extensively in the Philippine Islands, is conducted in a most primitive manner. It is found nowhere else in the world, and while it is now extensively cultivated, and large amounts of land are planted in it, it is still found growing wild in certain portions of the islands, and in quantities which make it worth while to gather it for shipment. Hemp, or 'abaca' as it is called in the Philippine Islands, is a product of a species of the plantain tree. In its wild state it grows to a height of 8 to 12 feet, but under cultivation it grows to a height of 15 or 20 feet with a trunk from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The stock of this tree is in appearance something like the banana plant, merely a collection of fibrous leaves, which are closely joined together, and which can be easily cut with a single blow of a sharp knife. The tree is allowed to mature, which requires about three years, this being dependent upon the soil and the elevation of the land upon which it is planted above the sea level. When the tree has attained the proper age it is cut down and divided into long strips, which are put under a large knife, weighted with a lever, and under which the strips are drawn. This separates the stalk and juice from the fiber, and the latter is then spread out upon the ground to dry.

"This work is all done at the plantations, and after the abaca or hemp is sufficiently dried it is gathered up and taken in bullock carts to the nearest waterway and shipped to some port where it is made into bales ready for export.

"The production of hemp is carried on extensively by natives, by Spaniards, and by foreigners. The natives who are engaged in the business extensively are for the most part half-castes, or mestizos—the ordinary native of full blood lacking both energy and capital to carry on the production of hemp, except in a limited way. The export business is practically all in the hands of foreigners, mostly English, Belgian, and German houses. The following table gives the amount of hemp exported for the twenty years ended with 1897:

Hemp, or abaca.

Year.	Maximum prices.	Minimum prices.	Exportation (in piculs). <sup>a</sup>
1877	\$6.50	\$5.00	630,536
1878	5.625	5.00	667,378
1879	8.50	4.75	647,959
1880	18.485	5.625	800,536
1881	11.1825	7.50	868,904
1882	11.375	9.1875	707,344
1883	11.315	9.25	746,870
1884	10.25	8.00	815,618
1885	9.25	6.75	834,260
1886	9.3125	6.00	743,364
1887	11.25	7.50	1,029,946
1888	17.00	7.75	1,322,858
1889	17.125	12.50	1,137,142
1890	14.50	8.625	1,012,310
1891	11.00	8.25	1,271,094
1892	10.875	8.125	1,581,016
1893	10.00	7.875	1,282,942
1894	9.125	6.75	1,691,962
1895	9.315	6.4375	1,664,590
1896	7.75	6.1875	1,531,786
1897	7.55	6.125	1,804,576

<sup>a</sup> A picul is equal to 140 pounds avoirdupois.

Philippine exports of hemp.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1900	75,478	\$11,398,943
1901	109,231	14,453,110
1902	108,265	15,841,316

"In the opinion of those who are largely interested in the hemp industry there is a great future for this product. There are vast

tracts of uncultivated land in those parallels of latitude where it flourishes with the greatest vigor, and all that is needed is capital and enterprise to open it up. The fact that there is a constantly growing demand for hemp will probably serve to keep prices up, even though the production is largely increased. The preparation of hemp for the market is carried on in an exceedingly crude manner, and experiments have been made, so far without any very great degree of success, to perfect machinery which will make the cost of its preparation smaller, and which will effect a considerable saving in the number of people employed on a plantation.

"In preparing hemp for shipment the fiber is packed in bales in compresses similar to those in use in early days for baling cotton in the Southern States. There are no compresses worked by steam, and the baling of hemp is a slow and tedious process. A compress built on the plans of those now used at the principal ports from which cotton is shipped in the Southern States would serve a double purpose; it would make the baling of hemp a much shorter process than under the present system, and would enable much larger quantities to be put in the holds of steamers, thereby reducing the freight charges. In the opinion of exporters in Manila this is something that is very much needed in the islands.

"There would also seem to be room for the establishment of a plant for the making of cordage. There is practically no rope manufactured in the Philippine Islands. During the year 1897 the total exports of hempen rope and cable amounted to only 4,029 piculs, as compared with exports of 3,468 during the preceding year.

"The larger portion of the hemp grown in the Philippine Islands is exported from Manila. As shown in the table preceding, the exports for 1897 were 1,804,576 piculs. The exports to the several countries which are large users of hemp were as follows:

	Piculs.
United States (Atlantic coast)	733,074
United States (Pacific coast)	51,900
Great Britain	728,344
Europe (continent)	28,536
Australia	38,053
Singapore and India	12,468
China and Japan	51,300

HEMP PRODUCERS UNIVERSALLY PROSPEROUS (GOVERNOR TAFT'S REPORT).

[Report of Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, p. 19.]

Hemp.—"The picture that I have given of the depressed condition of agriculture and the tendency to ladronize in the Tagalog provinces and in some of the Visayan provinces does not apply to those provinces in which hemp is the chief product. They are wealthy and prosperous, and while their food costs them more than it used to, they have money enough with which to make improvements, and schoolhouses are being built, roads are being constructed, machinery—agricultural and of other kinds—is being introduced, and there is every evidence of a decided forward movement."

[From the report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 300.]

"Fiber investigations.—But two vegetable fibers are at present exported from the Philippines, namely, abaca and maguey, the latter in insignificant quantities. The value of abaca is 62.5 per cent of the total value of the exports of the archipelago. Fifty-two fiber-producing plants are at present known to exist here, and others doubtless remain to be discovered. The investigation of the fiber-producing plants and the best means of cultivating those plants which produce fibers of commercial importance has begun, and a preliminary report on the commercial fibers of the Philippines will soon be issued in pamphlet form."

[From report of John W. Gilmore, expert in fiber investigations, Report of the Philippine Commission, p. 603.]

"As a result of these investigations it has been learned that at present only manila hemp and maguey are exported, the former amounting to a value of \$14,453,110, or 62 per cent of the total exports, but the latter only in very small quantities. It may be said in passing, too, that the production of manila hemp seems to be capable of considerable improvement, both in quantity and quality, as the margin between the cost of production and the selling price is quite broad and the methods of production are primitive."

[From report on the abaca or manila hemp soils of the Philippines, by Clarence W. Dorsey, soil physicist, Report of the Philippine Commission, p. 643.]

"The area of the archipelago where the successful cultivation of abaca is carried on, roughly speaking, lies between the parallels 6° and 14° north latitude and the meridians 121° and 126° east of Greenwich. In southern Luzon the principal abaca-producing provinces are Ambos Camarines, Albay, including the island of Catanduanes, and Sorsogon. The islands Mindoro, Marinduque, Masbate, Samar, Biliran, Leyte, Cebu, Panay, Negros, Bohol, and Mindanao produce greater or less quantities of abaca fibers. In addition the plant is grown on a large number of smaller islands which lie near some of those just mentioned. \* \* \*

"So important is this fiber industry to the Philippines that every effort should be made to improve it by all possible means, whether it be improving the market conditions, spreading the industry and improved methods of cultivation, or improvement by selection of new and better varieties of plants. It should be the effort of everyone connected with the industry to add whatever he may to make it of still greater value to the archipelago."

Page 649: "Growing in its wild state from central Luzon to southwestern Mindanao, the abaca almost without exception chooses for its habitat the slopes of mountains and hills, where the natural conditions are conducive to a moist and cool atmosphere."

**Planting abaca.**—"Holes are dug at intervals of a few feet, and the suckers of offshoots of old plants are set out. Suckers are generally used in starting a new plantation, on account of the length of time needed for the plant to mature from seed. Generally, at the time of planting, sweet potatoes are planted to prevent the land from washing and to offer some shade and protection to the tender plants. Frequently rice and even sugar cane are planted for the same purpose, although sweet potatoes are generally preferred. Three years are usually required for the plants to arrive at maturity. After the plants once come to maturity the fields can be cut over every few months, the usual way being to cut the ripe plants twice a year. Only the larger stalks are cut from each bunch of stalks, as in this way but little injury is done to the remaining stalks. \* \* \* Little cultivation is practiced other than to destroy with the bolo the dense growth of weeds and grass that springs up every two weeks."

[From report of F. Lamson-Scribner, chief of insular bureau of agriculture, Report of the Philippine Commission, Nov. 1, 1902, p. 659.]

"Among the many important plant resources of the Philippines, the most valuable at the present time is manila hemp or abaca, a fiber produced nowhere else in the world in commercial quantities. The value of the hemp exported from the islands during the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, was \$14,453,110, and the amount exported from Manila alone for the two years ending June 30, 1902, was nearly 100,000 tons, valued at over \$13,000,000. There is a constantly increasing demand for manila hemp, and the world's supply of this fiber is practically limited to these islands. An industry of such paramount importance should receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government, and every possible effort should be made to encourage abaca culture and to enlarge the productive area."

#### FORESTRY. CABINET WOODS.

The following table shows the Philippine exports, American imports, and American imports from the Philippines of cabinet woods:

Year.	Philippine exports.	American imports.	American imports from Philippines.
1900	\$24,267	\$2,487,815.00	-----
1901	39,558	2,993,111.87	-----
1902	72,480	3,400,967.69	\$783

The chief of the forestry bureau of the Philippines reports between 600 and 700 species of timber, of which he places 12 species under the "superior group" or cabinet woods, many of them unknown in any other portion of the globe.

#### DYEWOODS.

Of dyewoods the chief reports 17 varieties. The United States importations of dyewoods for the past three years have been as follows:

1900	\$394,862
1901	1,063,535
1902	935,546

#### GUMS AND RESINS.

The Philippine exports of gums already form quite an industry. The following tables are self-explanatory:

#### COPAL.

Year.	Exports of Philippines.	Imports of United States.	United States imports from Philippines.
1900	-----	\$2,622,406	-----
1901	\$109,936	1,944,056	-----
1902	75,010	2,288,579	\$806

#### OTHER GUMS.

1900	-----	\$3,912,641.25	-----
1901	\$15,444	3,912,631.07	-----
1902	67,039	4,537,136.00	\$806

The following extract is from the first report of the Taft Philippine Commission (p. 54):

#### "FORESTRY.

"The timber of the Philippine Archipelago forms one of its most important natural sources of wealth. The timber-producing trees have been classified in order of their commercial value, as follows: Superior group, 12 species; first group, 17 species; second group, 49 species; third group, 74 species; fourth group, 200 species; fifth group, 33 species; total species, 385. It is certain that there still remain more than 50 species not yet classified. Included in this list are very hard woods, capable of taking a beautiful polish; woods that resist climatic influences and are proof against the attacks of white ants; woods especially suited to use for sea piling, on account of their imperviousness to the attacks of *Teredo navalis*, or for railroad ties, because they last extremely well when placed in the ground; in short, there are woods for every imaginable use.

"There is a great variety of trees yielding valuable gums, and rubber and gutta-percha are abundant in Mindanao and Tawitawi. At least 17 dyewoods are produced within the limits of the archipelago, while other trees yield valuable essential oils or drugs. It has been estimated by the present head of the Forestry Bureau, from such data as he has been able to secure, that there are not less than 40,000,000 acres of forest lands in the archipelago."

Page 56: "The present monthly collections of revenue from forest products are about \$8,000 Mexican. This sum should be largely increased in the near future. If the statements of the chief of the Forestry Bureau are correct, the forests of the Philippine Islands are more extensive and more valuable than those of India."

Page 57: "It is believed that nine-tenths of the timber standing in many of the forests of these islands might be removed with great profit to the government and actual improvement to the forests, inasmuch as this would give opportunity for rapid growth to the trees left standing."

#### PINE TIMBER.

The following is from the annual report of Mr. William H. Brown, governor of the province of Abra, under date of January 12, 1902 (see p. 463, Hearings before the Senate Committee on the Philippines):

"On these mountains I found fortunes for many men; not in gold, not in silver, nor in any other metal, but in pine! pine! pine! Lumbermen from Maine—and I have spent many a day in the pine woods of Maine—would stand with open mouths gazing in admiration at the splendid trees that towered scores of feet about our heads; trees that took three men to encircle them, thousands and hundreds of thousands of them."

#### QUANTITIES OF FOREST PRODUCTS TAKEN FROM PUBLIC LANDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1902.

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission, for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 236.]

"There have been taken from the public lands of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 3,637,392 cubic feet of timber, 3,808,870 cubic feet of firewood, 247,947 cubic feet of charcoal, 20,685 pounds of rattan, 2,256,458 pounds of dyewoods, 312,154 pounds of tan bark, 1,082,235 pounds of gum mastic, 282,996 pounds of rubber (of superior quality), 373,331 pounds of gutta-percha (of low grade), 9,181 gallons of vegetable oils, 113,905 pounds of pitch, and 20,685 pounds of cinnamon."

"The total revenue derived from these products was \$348,073.08 Mexican."

#### THE FORESTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[From report of the chief of the forestry bureau for the period from July 1, 1901, to September 1, 1902, p. 470.]

"The area of the Philippine Islands, as given by various Spanish engineers, runs between a little less than 70,000,000 to a little more than 73,000,000 acres. The forest area was estimated by Fernando Castro in 1890 at about 48,112,920 acres. This estimate includes all woodland, public and private. The area of private woodlands held under a good title is far below 1,000,000 acres. \* \* \*

"There are between 600 and 700 native-tree species of which there is some information, but there is great confusion in both scientific and popular names of tree species, which it will take much time to correct." \* \* \*

Page 471: "In the total of forty-odd million of woodland we find at the very least 20,000,000 acres of virgin forest. We find virgin forests in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Viscaya, and in that part of Tayabas formerly known as Principe and Infanta; in fact, the entire east coast of Luzon, south to Atimonan, is a virgin forest. The above-mentioned forests in Luzon will aggregate an area of at least 3,000,000 acres.

"The above is a conservative estimate, and any change made later will undoubtedly be to increase the estimate instead of reducing it.



"There is much merchantable timber left in the provinces of Tayabas, Camarines, parts of Bulacan, and Bataan.

"The islands of Mindoro and Paragua, each containing an area of more than 2,000,000 acres, are covered with a dense stand of virgin timber.

"Mindanao, with an area of 23,000,000 acres, contains more than 10,000,000 acres of virgin forest. Samar and Leyte, both large islands, are heavily timbered. \* \* \*

"We have a number of woods which will attract fine-furniture makers, of which may be mentioned narra, tindalo, camagon, calamansanay, tucan-calao, and alintatao. These varieties are found all over the islands. We find also eleven different oaks, cedar in abundance, teak, and many other species awaiting investigation to bring out their value.

"At this time no more than a mere mention will be made of the fact that there are large areas in the southern islands of this group where gutta-percha and a good quality of rubber are found. (See appended report of Dr. Schurman and statistics of forest products used during the year.) The islands are rich in other gums, in a great variety of valuable dyewoods, and other forest products that time and enterprise will develop. \* \* \*

"It would be difficult at this time to even approximate the present value of the timber on public lands in the Philippines. Statistics of this office show that several hundred varieties of native woods are brought to market in the islands and are disposed of at a fair price. The government charges for the past year on this great variety of woods averaged a little over 6 cents Mexican per cubic foot Spanish. This charge has continued to remain between 5 and 10 per cent of the market price of timber in Manila.

"It will be safe to assume an average stand of about 3,500 cubic feet English, or 4,600 cubic feet Spanish, although the valuation surveys give double this estimate of merchantable timber (over 20 inches in diameter) on each acre of the 20,000,000 acres of virgin forests in these islands.

"At the above valuation of 6 cents per cubic foot, it is evident that the value to the Philippine government of the above timber is more than \$100 gold per acre. By removing this timber under the supervision of forestry officials, each forest tract will gradually improve in value, and while realizing the large sum mentioned, the value per acre of public timber land will eventually approach its true and permanent value, which will be much nearer \$200 gold per acre than \$100; i. e., after the great mass of mature and overmature timber is removed, the revenue from the sale of the annual increase of growth of public timber will, under careful supervision, bring to the state a fair interest on the valuation per acre as given above.

"The remaining public woodland, about 28,000,000 acres, will average in value not less than one-half the value as given for the virgin forest. A small part of this remaining woodland will be taken up as mineral land and for agricultural purposes. After three centuries of civilization in the islands, we find but 6,000,000 acres improved out of a total area of 63,000,000 acres. It will be safe to assume that the forestry bureau will have at least 20,000,000 of the 28,000,000 acres to protect and improve for many years to come. This area, added to the 20,000,000 acres of virgin forest, will give to the state an area of 40,000,000 acres of valuable woodland.

"By diverting the efforts of the timber cutters to the virgin forests, and by a rigid protection of the remaining woodland, the value of the total area will, in about thirty years, reach a value undreamed of to-day by those not familiar with what rational forestry is capable of accomplishing.

"The United States market is not considered in this proposition. The Philippine market will be strong for many years. The Chinese market is always strong, and always will be, as all of lowland China is without timber. The Philippine construction timber is considered by many engineers in China the best timber to be had in the Orient. Strong as has been the Chinese market for timber in the past, the future promises even better, as there are indications that foreign enterprise and capital are securing concessions which will awaken that vast Empire."

#### INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.

Among the most important United States importations are rubber and gutta-percha, neither of which can be grown in any part of the United States. The 1902 importations of crude rubber and gutta-percha were valued at \$27,094,622.58.

The steadily increasing use of these articles in various industries, and especially in the world's phenomenal electrical development, has rendered it almost impossible to supply the demand, especially for gutta-percha. In fact, the demand for gutta-percha, which is found in but limited quantities and in only a few East India Islands, is far beyond the supply, and it is a subject of great concern to the electrical world, no satisfactory substitute having been found for this rapidly disappearing article.

As for rubber, the more common and less valuable article of the two, scores of American companies have been organized with

millions of dollars of capital to develop rubber plantations in Mexico and in Central and South America.

In the Philippine Islands both varieties of trees grow wild, and the planters of rubber trees estimate a profit of \$150 to \$200 per acre at present prices.

The forestry bureau of the Philippines is one of the important government bureaus of the civil government, and already has a staff of 83 men.

In the second Taft report of the United States Philippine Commission (vol. 2), pages 335 to 355 are devoted to the subject of rubber and gutta-percha. In addition to this the subject is further elucidated by the publication of 36 full-page half-tone engravings covering the various phases of the subject.

From these pages it is seen that the Commission believes that this industry will be one of the most important and remunerative of the islands, and will yield enormous profits to capital. Already 38 licenses have been granted looking to its development.

On page 333 Albert McCabe, the acting chief of the bureau, reports that in July, 1901, there was taken from the wild trees on public lands 28,750 pounds of rubber, and in August, 19,452 pounds of rubber and 46,911 pounds of gutta-percha.

On page 338 it is stated, in regard to gutta-percha, that by the present wasteful process of ringing the trees "only one thirty-fifth to one-fortieth of the entire yield can be secured."

The following is reproduced from page 47 of the Report of the United States Philippine Commission, issued under date of October 15, 1901:

"The starting of rubber and gutta-percha plantations in these islands is a project which can in no sense be considered in the light of experiment, in view of what is already known, and which might well attract the attention of American capitalists. The cost of planting cleared ground with rubber seeds has proved to be but \$2 an acre. The first good harvest should be in about six years, but it is said to be practicable to plant double the number of trees needed per acre and at the end of three years cut out half of them, the rubber secured from the trees cut being sufficient to pay all expenses up to date. Planters estimate a return of from \$150 to \$200 per acre from the rubber crop after the trees have reached maturity at the prices which at present prevail."

The Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands for January, 1902, page 653, says, concerning the vast undeveloped island of Mindanao:

"Mindanao is celebrated for its forests of gum, gutta-percha, and rubber trees, but little use has ever been made of them as yet."

Inasmuch as a vast amount of American capital is now going into this industry in revolutionary Latin republics, it must be a question of but a short time when much of it will be diverted to the Philippine Islands, where cheap labor in abundance is to be found under the Stars and Stripes.

#### QUANTITIES OF FOREST PRODUCTS TAKEN FROM PUBLIC LANDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 225.]

"There have been taken from the public lands of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, \* \* \* 282,996 pounds of rubber (of superior quality), 363,331 pounds of gutta-percha (of low grade)."

#### RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902. Annual Report of the War Department, Vol. X, part I, p. 284.]

"Dr. Sherman made an unsuccessful attempt to reach Sibutu, the westernmost island of the Sulu Archipelago, but was informed that neither rubber nor gutta-percha grew there. Tawitawi was found to produce both in large quantities. He reports gutta-percha plentiful in certain parts of Mindanao, but did not find rubber, although the Moros assured him that it grew about the headwaters of the Rio Grande. Numerous samples of rubber and gutta-percha were secured. Dischopsis gutta, the tree from which is obtained the finest gutta-percha known, was not met with, but other trees of the same genus were found.

"The gutta-percha of the southern Philippines is of fair to poor quality, containing a considerable amount of dirt and resin, but a method has been worked out in the government chemical laboratory for the extraction from it of chemically pure gutta, equal in every way to the best gutta heretofore put upon the market, which, before the supply was exhausted, brought \$700 (Mexican) a picul in the Singapore market. The crude gutta-percha from which our pure gutta is extracted costs from \$30 to \$70 (Mexican) per picul in the Mindanao market. The purifying process involves the loss of about 50 per cent of the original mass."

#### GUTTA-PERCHA.

[From report of Penoyer L. Sherman, inspector forestry bureau, to chief of forestry bureau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, page 515.]

"The number of gutta-percha trees, as well as the great extent of country containing them, shows conclusively the ideal conditions

which Tawi-tawi and Mindanao present for the growth of these valuable and fast-disappearing trees. Many of the places I visited certainly equaled or rivaled the sites chosen by the Dutch and English for large plantations of gutta-percha trees in Java and Singapore. The soil, climate, and natural conditions generally seem all that could be desired."

*Quantities of forest products taken from the public lands of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.*

[From report of George P. Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, page 516.]

Product.	Quantity.	English equivalent.
Timber (maderas) .....	4,760,985 cubic feet.	3,637,302 cubic feet.
Firewood (lenas) .....	107,900 cubic meters.	3,806,870 cubic feet.
Charcoal (carbon) .....	7,024 cubic meters.	247,947 cubic feet.
Rattan (bejuco) .....	150 piculs.	20,685 pounds.
Dyewoods (sibucao and tintorea) .....	16,363 piculs.	2,256,458 pounds.
Tan bark (cascalote) .....	2,264 piculs.	312,154 pounds.
Gum mastic (almaciga) .....	7,843 piculs.	1,082,235 pounds.
Rubber (goma elastica) .....	2,050.7 piculs.	282,996 pounds.
Gutta-percha (guta-percha) .....	2,705.3 piculs.	373,331 pounds.
Vegetable oils (balao) .....	35,181 liters.	9,181 gallons.
Pitch (breas) .....	826 piculs.	113,905 pounds.
Cinnamon (canela) .....	150 piculs.	20,685 pounds.

#### World's statistics of rubber and gutta-percha.

[From report of George P. Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, p. 523.]

#### WORLD'S ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.<sup>a</sup>

	Long tons.
Brazil, Pern., etc. (Para) .....	22,500
Brazil, Ceara, etc. ....	4,700
Brazil (Mangabeira) .....	3,250
Bolivia .....	1,500
Rest of South America .....	2,300

Total South America .....	34,250
Central America and Mexico .....	2,500

Total America .....	36,750
East and West Africa .....	24,500
India and Burma .....	400
Ceylon .....	7.5
Java, Borneo, etc. ....	1,000

Total .....

#### WORLD'S ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER.<sup>a</sup>

	Long tons.
America (United States and Canada) .....	20,000
United Kingdom, etc., except Canada .....	22,500
Continent of Europe .....	20,000

Total .....

#### Rubber imports, exports, and manufactures of the United States.

[From report of George P. Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, p. 524.]

#### IMPORTS.

Source.	Quantity (short tons).	Value (gold).
Brazil .....	17,398	\$16,919,707
United Kingdom (reexports) .....	3,732	4,241,859
Belgium (reexports) .....	2,576	3,311,773
Portugal (reexports) .....	1,049	1,159,254
Germany (reexports) .....	837	794,534
Central America .....	634	673,534
Ecuador .....	336	335,794
Rest of Europe (France and Holland) .....	301	335,639
British East Indies .....	281	247,993
Rest of South America .....	295	255,024
Rest of North America .....	199	180,539
Total, fiscal year 1901 .....	27,638	28,455,383
Total, fiscal year 1900 .....	24,700	31,876,857
Total, fiscal year 1891 .....	16,860	17,853,280
Average, ten fiscal years, 1891-1900 .....	19,880	21,134,600

#### EXPORTS.

Total, fiscal year 1901 .....	1,653	\$2,302,109
Total, fiscal year 1900 .....	1,876	2,760,046
Average, five fiscal years, 1895-1899 .....	1,326	1,433,000

#### MANUFACTURES.

Consumption of crude india rubber (net imports), tons .....	25,985
Value (gold) .....	\$26,153,274
Average value per ton .....	\$1,006
Manufactures:	
Seven States, Twelfth Census .....	\$87,172,694
All States, estimated total .....	\$100,000,000
Approximate value per ton .....	\$4,000
Eleventh Census .....	\$12,853,757
Exports of manufactures, 1901 .....	\$3,246,663
Imports of manufactures, 1901 .....	\$478,063
Net exports of manufactures .....	\$2,767,970
Net consumption (estimated) .....	\$97,232,030

<sup>a</sup>Adapted from India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Balata, by William T. Braunt, 1900, p. 89.

#### Imports and exports of gutta-percha, gutta-inferior, and india rubber at Singapore, Straits Settlements, during the calendar year 1901.

[From report of George P. Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, p. 525.]

#### IMPORTS.

##### GUTTA-PERCHA.

	Quantity.	Value, Mexican.	Average value per picul.
	Piculs.		
Sumatra .....	28,778	\$4,418,385	\$153.53
Dutch Borneo .....	17,051.5	3,502,210	205.27
British Borneo .....	6,281	1,137,640	181.12
Sulu Archipelago .....	1,968.5	150,299	76.43
Java .....	624.5	72,775	116.63
Philippines .....	105	8,550	81.43
Total, including all others .....	59,831	9,889,583	166.67
Dutch possessions .....	46,806.5	7,957,975	169.82
British possessions .....	7,175	1,248,025	173.94
American possessions .....	2,071.5	158,849	76.69
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 3,955	a 4,826,117	1,120.25
Calendar year 1900 .....	4,938		

##### GUTTA-INFERIOR.

	Piculs.		
Sumatra .....	868.5	\$7,090	\$8.02
Dutch Borneo .....	117,786	866,796	7.36
British Borneo .....	26,603	200,557	7.54
Java .....	95	1,852	19.40
Total, including all others .....	149,396.5	1,109,015	7.42
Dutch possessions .....	119,119.5	878,968	7.39
British possessions .....	26,603	200,557	7.54
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 9,959.8	a 541,199	54.00
Calendar year 1900 .....	7,842		

##### INDIA RUBBER.

	Piculs.		
Sumatra .....	210	\$26,000	\$123.80
Dutch Borneo .....	63.5	6,771	106.60
British Borneo .....	473.8	53,924	113.70
Java .....	20	3,460	173.00
Total, including all others .....	773.8	90,642	117.14
Dutch possessions .....	294.5	36,391	123.50
British possessions .....	473.8	53,924	113.80
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 51.6	a 44,233	857.00

#### EXPORTS.

##### GUTTA-PERCHA.

	Piculs.		
United Kingdom .....	55,777	\$12,223,556	\$219.30
France .....	7,793.7	1,374,189	176.30
Germany .....	5,383	330,042	61.31
United States .....	2,797.5	226,605	81.00
Belgium .....	247.5	23,155	93.55
Italy .....	180.9	20,080	111.00
Japan .....	6	330	55.00
Netherlands .....	5	1,000	200.00
Total, including all others .....	73,815.9	14,427,589	195.00
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 4,921	a 6,272,865	1,274.00
Calendar year 1900 .....	6,493		
Average 12 years, 1885-1896 .....	2,890	1,966,596	680.48

##### GUTTA-INFERIOR.

	Piculs.		
United Kingdom .....	9,487	\$173,533	\$18.30
France .....	9,651	108,488	11.24
Germany .....	11,176	182,511	16.33
United States .....	121,303.8	929,570	7.66
Belgium .....	1,122	10,762	9.50
Italy .....	125	875	7.00
Japan .....	3	70	23.33
Total, including all others .....	153,001.8	1,406,919	9.20
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 10,200	a 611,704	59.97
Calendar year 1900 .....	6,395		

##### INDIA RUBBER.

	Piculs.		
United Kingdom .....	939	\$102,653	\$109.32
Germany .....	40.8	8,075	197.91
United States .....	11	1,500	136.36
Japan .....	172.5	25,295	146.63
Total, including all others .....	1,188.8	139,745	117.55
Calendar year 1901 .....	Short tons. 79.3	a 60,772	766.36

<sup>a</sup>Gold value.



## COPRA AND COCOANUTS.

The following figures show the exports of copra and cocoanuts from the Philippines, the total importations of the same, unprepared, by the United States, from all countries, and the United States importations from the Philippines:

Year.	Exports of Philippines.	Imports of United States.	Imports of United States from Philippines.
1900.....	\$1,622,897	\$986,711.61	.....
1901.....	2,663,350	1,117,269.40	\$4,450
1902.....	1,002,243	1,017,626.97	7

From the following official statement coming from the War Department it would certainly seem that cocoanut growing in the Philippine Islands presented a seductive avenue for the profitable investment of a large amount of American capital.

## COPRA.

[From Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, issue of January, 1902, Division of Insular Affairs, p. 653.]

"Copra is a good, steady commodity in any of the southern islands. A small cluster of cocoanut trees is sufficient to keep a native family in the lap of luxury. The tree has to be planted and guarded against the browsing of cattle for the first four or five years of its life. After that, nature and the Chinese trader will do the rest. At the age of 8 or 10 years the tree begins to bear. It can be relied on to produce on an average 100 nuts a year. In good seasons it will bear 4 crops a year, from 40 to 60 or 80 nuts a crop. The nuts sell on the trees at a peso a hundred. This is clear profit, for no cultivation is needed. Two hundred trees can be grown to the acre, almost assuring an annual income of \$100 gold. The life of a tree is in the neighborhood of a century. Thus it can be seen that the position of a proprietor of a large and flourishing grove of cocoanut trees is almost a sinecure. The wear and tear on the human system of sitting in the shade and watching the copra crop mature is so small as to be almost inconsiderable. The chief effort is to get the grove started. The secret of success is to plant as many cocoanuts as possible the first year, and follow this up with as many plantings as can be successfully controlled. Land values do not cut much of a figure in Mindanao, apparently; a gentleman whose business keeps him in touch with the land valuations all over the islands is our authority for saying that land can be bought in Mindanao for from \$5 to \$20 an acre."

In Mr. Harden's 1898 report as special commissioner of the United States, page 24, he says:

"Copra is a growing industry in the Philippine Islands. It is only during the last few years that there have been any shipments of copra, and the increase of the trade in this has been remarkable. For the year just ended the estimated value of the copra shipped from the various ports is \$4,462,920 silver. The total exports for 1897 were 808,416 piculs, as compared with 607,531 piculs for 1896. Shipments to the various countries were as follows:

	Piculs.
Europe (Continent).....	748,981
Great Britain.....	57,614
Singapore and India.....	1,697
China.....	124

"Copra is dried cocoanut, and it is used largely in the manufacture of soaps. During the year 1897 the copra industry has been exceptionally prosperous, more than 200,000 piculs having been exported from Manila alone. The first shipments of copra were in 1892, when 5,000 piculs were exported. The Caroline Islands produced most of the copra formerly exported from the islands, being shipped in small schooners to Manila and transhipped from there. Now, however, it is produced in nearly all of the islands of the group, and it is estimated that the next year's shipments will amount to 1,000,000 piculs."

## AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 302.]

**Cocoanuts.**—"There are very large areas of government lands admirably adapted to the cultivation of cocoanuts. Cocoanut trees come to bearing in from five to seven years, reaching the bearing stage more slowly as the altitude increases. The trees can be grown readily and with comparatively little danger of loss. Under existing conditions the minimum annual profit from a fairly good bearing tree is \$1 Mexican, and frequently two or three times this amount is realized. The ground under the trees is now either allowed to grow up with brush or is kept clear by hand. The growth of underbrush injures the soil and leads to the loss of falling nuts, while clearing by hand is quite expensive. The use of mowing machines would result in a great saving in the cost of labor necessary to keep the ground clear and gather the nuts. Other crops, such as Indian corn and alfalfa, can be

grown between the rows of cocoanut trees while the latter are maturing, and used to fatten hogs, which always bring a good price in the Philippine market. The demand for copra in these islands is greatly in excess of the supply and is steadily increasing, while cocoanut oil now sells readily in Manila at \$1.25 Mexican per gallon."

## COFFEE.

One of the most important commodities imported into the United States is coffee, of which we are unable to produce a pound.

The United States importations during the past three years have been as follows:

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
1900.....	787,902,361	\$52,468,041.28
1901.....	855,674,759	62,860,205.27
1902.....	1,090,636,832	70,919,237.31

As will be seen by the following figures and statements, the entire central portions of some of the Philippine Islands are adapted to the production of coffee, that they produce a superior article only equaled by the best Mocha, and that in the past they have exported large quantities of this valuable product.

A few years ago the borers invaded the coffee plantations and, owing to the fact that the people were devoid of the necessary agricultural science to check the ravages of this pest, the bulk of the plantations were devastated.

In near-by Java millions of dollars find profitable investment in the production of a coffee not equal to that of the Philippines, much of it being shipped to the United States, and with an unlimited American market, coupled with the fact that we are unable to grow a pound of coffee, this industry in the Philippines is worthy of the attention of capital.

[From report of Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States.]

"Coffee was an important industry until a few years ago, and large coffee plantations have been established in various parts of Luzon and other islands of the group. In 1891 an insect made its appearance on the coffee plantations, which destroyed the plants, and practically all of the big coffee plantations have now been abandoned. During the year 1897 exports of coffee were only 2,236 piculs, but this was an increase of 804 piculs over the shipments of the preceding year. Efforts have been made to stop the ravages of the insect which has destroyed the coffee plantations, but so far with only partial success. It is believed that a careful study by experts would discover a means of killing the insects and that the coffee industry would once more assume its old-time proportions. For the year 1897 the value of the coffee exported from the Philippine Islands was only \$96,100. When the industry was at its height shipments were made of more than \$4,000,000 in a single year. The shipments of coffee to the various countries were as follows:

	Piculs.	Pounds.
Europe (Continent).....	1,969	275,660
China and Japan.....	246	34,400
Australia.....	12	1,684
Singapore and India.....	9	1,260
Total.....	2,236	313,040

## Exports of coffee from the Philippine Islands.

[From Monthly Summary, Treasury Department, July, 1901, p. 131.]

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1885.....	12,028,640	1892.....	2,988,425
1886.....	15,744,053	1893.....	641,232
1887.....	10,885,433	1894.....	1,326,042
1888.....	14,056,229	1895.....	2,513
1889.....	13,681,039	1896.....	75,647
1890.....	9,855,703	1900.....	28,725
1891.....	6,251,365	1901 (to May 1).....	54,319

In the report of the Schurman Philippine Commission, vol. 2, p. 16, January, 1900, Mr. Edwin H. Warner was asked:

"Q. What about coffee? Haven't the Batangas plantations been pretty well cleaned out by the borer?"

"A. Yes; there is a place called Orbera where they are planting it. All the center of the island is given over to it."

In the same report, vol. 4, p. 12, is the following statement as to coffee:

"Coffee.—Coffee was until a short time ago a very widely distributed product, which was found in the provinces of Laguna, Tayabas, Cavite, and especially in Batangas, which was the chief center of its production. Philippine coffee may be compared to that of Java and Martinique, but there are some localities where, according to experts, it is produced equal to that of Mocha. The statistics of the years 1887 and 1888 give a production of coffee in

all the islands of 115,000 piculs, some 100,000, valued at 2,000,000 pesos, being exported, half of this exportation going to Spain and the rest to China, British India, and Japan.

"In order that Philippine coffee may compete in the markets of the world with similar American products it only lacks perfection in shelling and polishing, which deficiencies can be easily remedied by apparatus suitable for correcting those defects.

"For some time past the production of coffee has been diminishing to such a degree that during the year 1893 only 374 piculs of this valuable article were exported. The cause of the decadence is the destruction caused in the plants by an insect of the genus *Xylotrechus* and by a fungus of the genus *Peronospora*."

The following is from the Monthly Summary, Treasury Department, June, 1902, page 1246:

"Coffee.—Despite the ravages occasioned by worms a few years since, which so discouraged coffee planters, the growing of coffee, which in the past frequently stood third in importance as one of the principal articles of export, may again become one of the most profitable industries of the Philippines. That it may be highly remunerative has been fully demonstrated in the vicinity of Lipa in Batangas Province."

[From the annual report of William F. Pack, governor of the province of Benguet, January 13, 1902. Hearing before the Philippine Committee, 1902, p. 2413.]

"Coffee is the only production in excess of consumption of the province, and the surplus is small, having never been over 600 cabanas, and this year being about 400. It is, however, of a remarkable fine grade, being a good-sized berry, perfectly clean, without blight, and possessing a flavor equaled only by a combination of the best Mocha and Java."

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 303.]

"An especially fine coffee is grown in the mountain regions of Benguet and Bontoc and in the province of Lepanto. The bushes yield heavy crops, and the unhulled coffee at present sells readily in Manila at \$35 Mexican per cavan for consumption in these islands or for shipment to Spain. Coffee bushes come to bearing in Benguet in three years. There is no region in the United States which has a more healthful or delightful climate than is afforded by the Benguet highlands, where a white man can perform heavy field labor without excessive fatigue or injury to his health."

[From report by Oswald A. Steven to Philippine Commission, report of November 1, 1902, p. 633.]

"Coffee can be grown on most of the islands of the group where there are timbered gulches or ravines, and up to an elevation of 2,000 feet. Coffee in these islands lately had a setback from a scale; the native grower just 'dropped it,' but the manager of a modern farm will be able to rid himself of the scale, but must have the right location to grow the coffee.

"After an education in this commodity it is only a question of time when coffee can be a large export, for the soil, climate, and conditions are just suited to it. The most expensive part of the raising of coffee is the labor, and here in the Philippine Islands this item is reduced to a minimum."

Page 634: "The machinery required for the proper marketing of coffee is so simple and cheap that it figures very little in the expense, and even the poorer natives here could raise and market a choice coffee if shown how. The principal and most important part in the whole process is the grading or classing of the berry, but it is essential that high elevations be secured for best results."

#### COCOA OR CACAO.

For the year ending June 30, 1902, there was imported into the United States crude cocoa to the value of \$6,642,717, and of the prepared article \$297,619.59.

Unable to produce a pound of this article at home, the large American consumption insures a perpetual market for such countries as are adapted to its production.

#### COCOA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 303.]

"Cacao.—Mr. Lyon, the expert tropical agriculturist of the agricultural bureau, informs me that in no other country has he seen climate and soil so favorable to cacao growing as in Mindanao. The cacao now produced in that island is of superior quality and is nearly all bought up for shipment to Spain, where it brings an especially high price. There are numerous other regions in the islands where cacao can be raised to great advantage, but it is hardly too much to say that there is not to-day a cacao plantation in the archipelago, the Filipinos having almost invariably contented themselves with planting a few scattering bushes, which are left practically without care, to be swamped by brush and preyed upon by insects. Proper harvesting and curing methods are not employed. The fruits are torn from the bushes,

injuring the bark and leaving the way open for the attacks of injurious insect pests."

#### SUGAR.

##### PRODUCTION IN THE PAST.

Ten years ago the Philippine Islands exported 261,519 tons of sugar, an amount equal to the estimated crop of all the 43 American beet-sugar factories for the season of 1902-3.

By reason of almost constant revolution, death of water buffaloes by rinderpest, and other misfortunes, the exports have steadily decreased, reaching low-water mark in 1900-1901, somewhat recovering in 1901-2.

On page 12, volume 4, of the report of the Philippine Commission for January, 1900, still other reasons are given for the decline of sugar exports, as follows:

"Sugar.—For a long period this was the chief article of export and one of the principal Philippine products. Afterwards the demand for and production of hemp grew in importance until it was placed at the head of our exportations, while with rare turns of rising, the demand for Philippine sugar diminished. In the period from 1889 to 1893 the average sugar exportation amounted to about 11,500,000 pesos.

"Three enemies, as cruel as persistent, mainly conspire to kill the exportation of Philippine sugar, and they are: Beet-root sugar, high freights, and the bad curing of sugar.

"The very impure Philippine sugars contain great quantities of dregs and of vegetable acids already in a state of fermentation, which occasions a great loss of crystallizable saccharine substances in the refineries."

##### Exports of sugar from Philippine Islands.

Calendar year.	Tons (2,240 pounds each).	Calendar year.	Tons (2,240 pounds each).
1880.....	181,520	1891.....	166,414
1881.....	210,161	1892.....	246,941
1882.....	153,247	1893.....	261,519
1883.....	212,719	1894.....	194,319
1884.....	122,925	1895.....	230,923
1885.....	203,491	1896.....	229,914
1886.....	185,799	1897.....	202,063
1887.....	179,149	1898.....	177,635
1888.....	185,308	1899.....	93,054
1889.....	218,926	1900.....	62,744
1890.....	147,526	1901.....	55,390

##### POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANSION.

The sugar-producing capacity of the islands is almost beyond the power of mind to conceive.

With 65,000,000 acres of arable land, much of which is eminently adapted to sugar culture; populated with 8,000,000 people, 6,500,000 of whom are civilized Christians, accustomed to working, if at all, for 8 to 10 cents per day, the human mind scarcely realizes the extent to which this industry might be developed.

Perhaps the nearest approach to an estimate of the islands' sugar possibilities is contained in the following extract from Governor Taft's testimony before the Insular Committee, page 265:

"Mr. MOODY. Are the islands in respect to soil and climate and labor conditions capable of indefinite extension along the line of the production of sugar?"

"Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

"Mr. MOODY. So that it is another place where the sugar of the world can be produced?"

"Governor TAFT. Yes. I have no doubt that there is enough land there, if the sugar was properly cultivated, to raise—well, I do not know how much Cuba can raise, but if conditions favor us we are going to be a great sugar-producing archipelago, if I can use the word 'we' in that editorial sense. \* \* \*

"Mr. HITT. It is said by experts on the Hawaiian and Philippine and Cuban lands that the Philippine lands are as good as the Cuban lands.

"Governor TAFT. Yes, sir."

[From testimony of Gen. Luke E. Wright, vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, in hearing before the Committee on the Philippines of the United States Senate, in relation to affairs in the Philippine Islands, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1902.]

##### COOLY LABOR NECESSARY (P. 4).

"Senator BURROWS. Do you know to what extent that industry can be developed in the Philippines—the sugar industry?"

"General WRIGHT. The sugar industry, in my opinion, can not be very largely developed in the Philippine Islands. Of course it can be increased considerably, but it can not be made a rival to other countries which produce sugar on a large scale so long as the present policy of the United States is continued as to the exclusion of Chinese cooly labor from that country. In other words, the native Filipino laborer is largely engaged in raising rice and food products aside from sugar, and in gathering hemp



and copra, and there is not a very great amount of labor there available for sugar raising on a large and profitable scale.

"Senator BURROWS. Then do I understand that owing to labor conditions the development of the sugar industry would be retarded?"

"General WRIGHT. It would be slow.

"Senator BURROWS. And it would be necessary to admit cheap labor, Chinese labor, in order to make it profitable?"

"General WRIGHT. Yes, sir."

COULD BE DEVELOPED INDEFINITELY (P. 4).

"Senator BURROWS. If that cheap labor were admitted, to what extent might that industry be developed?"

"General WRIGHT. Oh, indefinitely. The islands are very rich, and both climate and soil favor the production of sugar on a large scale. There is no doubt about that.

\* \* \* \* \*

ACREAGE PRODUCTION EQUAL TO THAT OF HAWAII (P. 5).

"Senator DUBOIS. Do you know how much sugar they can produce per acre as compared, we will say, with Hawaii?"

"General WRIGHT. By the same methods of intensive farming as are used in Hawaii?"

"Senator DUBOIS. Yes.

"General WRIGHT. I should say they would produce as much. I am inclined to think the soil in the Philippines is fully as good, and probably better.

"Senator DUBOIS. That is about three times as much as we can produce per acre in Louisiana.

"General WRIGHT. I can not speak, of course, from personal knowledge on that subject. I was talking to a gentleman who was examining the island of Negros, which is a sugar-producing island. He came from Hawaii and was familiar with the sugar industry there. He thought that Negros was a better island than any of the Hawaiian Islands, as to soil and everything."

YIELD.

From the report of L. Locsin, governor of Occidental Negros, under date of March 8, 1902, page 1791, Hearings before Senate Committee on Philippines.

"The land is very fertile in the plains of the north and the south and in the interior. A hectare (2.471 acres) of land requires an outlay of 75 pesos for the planting, cultivation, and treatment of the cane, and produces on the average 75 piculs of sugar, 40 piculs being the minimum and 200 piculs the maximum, depending on the nature of the soil. Under the present system experts estimate that there is a loss of 45 per cent in the treatment of the sugar cane."

Taking the above basis it will be seen that the 2,471 acres yield an average of 10,500 pounds of sugar (75 piculs of 140 pounds each), or a fraction over 4,200 pounds per acre. This is a fraction under the yield of Cuba, which was given by various witnesses before the Committee on Ways and Means last winter as 2½ tons. In the above statement, however, it should be noted that the governor says that under the present system there is a loss of 45 per cent in the treatment of the cane. With modern machinery the extraction in the Philippines would show a greater tonnage per acre than even in Cuba.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

To one who has observed the vast amount of skillful labor which is required to grow sugar beets, the following description of how the field labor is performed in the Philippines is suggestive. If under the present manner of tilling the soil they are able to produce sugar at a cost of 62½ to 95 cents per 100 pounds, the adoption of American farm machinery should certainly enable them to produce it at a cost far below what has ever been dreamed of.

[From Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, War Department, July, 1901, p. 12.]

"The work at the plantations is carried on in very crude fashion. The big water buffalo is employed to haul a wood-pointed plow through the soil, and two or more natives guide the plow, and they make hard work of it. A few American plows for these plantations would be very acceptable. There are no shovels, hoes, picks, or other tools available, and the natives may be seen by the dozens on their hands and knees turning and preparing the soil with their hands, or with little bamboo sticks."

[From same publication, October, 1901, p. 310.]

"The grower does not take any pains in cultivating the plant. He lets it grow wild, and the only time he shows any interest is when harvest time comes."

WAGE RATE PAID ON SUGAR HACIENDAS.

[From statement of Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, under date of February 23, 1902. (Hearings before the Senate Committee on Philippines, p. 535.)]

"Senator HALE. Do you mean to convey the idea that the haciendas were burned by the owners themselves or by the dissatisfied employees?"

"General HUGHES. By the dissatisfied employees.

"Senator CARMACK. On account of the nonpayment of wages or inadequate wages?"

"General HUGHES. The inadequate wages. The ordinary wages, if paid regularly and promptly, which seemed to satisfy the native was 1 peso a week—a peso being 50 cents of our money. If he got that, he seemed to be content, but he needed that to buy his rice. He had to have it."

The wage rate above stated is 8½ cents per day, and corresponds with the following from the July, 1901, issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, War Department, page 12:

"One of the advantages possessed by the Filipino sugar planter is that he can hire help very cheaply. The average farm hand will work for 10 cents per day and board himself. Native boys may be hired still cheaper. The Chinese coolies overrun the farming sections, and they are first-rate laborers, steady and reliable, working for about 8 cents per day."

SUGAR-MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

The average sugar-manufacturing plant of the Philippine Islands is perhaps as crude as any similar plants to be found in the world, either now or during the past century.

That they have been able to produce sugar at a cost of 62½ to 90 cents per hundred with such crude apparatus, no agricultural implements, and with a loss of 45 per cent of the sugar indicates what may be expected as to cost of production under modern equipment, labor-saving implements, and cheap labor.

[From Report of Philippine Commission, January, 1900, vol. 4, p. 51.]

"In the manufacture of sugar the best methods are not generally employed. The natives extract the juice by means of mills of stone, wood, or iron, these being called trapiches. The juice is then collected and boiled in kettles, a little lime being added to purify it. When the boiling has reached a certain point, which is recognized by those who are expert, it is passed on to a second kettle, where the boiling is continued until it reaches a certain temperature. It is then poured into conical molds, which are placed upright, so that the molasses may drain off. These molds are placed over small jars, where they remain until the sugar has formed, it now being free from molasses. It will be seen, therefore, that there is great opportunity for improvement in these methods. In Negros and Pampanga there are many iron mills worked by animal power, water, or steam."

[From statement of Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, under date of February 23, 1902, pp. 534-535, Hearings before the Senate Committee on Philippines.]

"In Negros there was a great deal in the papers of the burning of sugar haciendas. I can not recall what the total number was when it was finally stopped, but I can remember distinctly that in one report the number stated was 52. The burning of haciendas as read in this country would probably appear to be a good deal of a loss. When you come to look at it out there on the ground, it was usually nothing more than an old shack, set up on posts, with a nipa roof over it, and some old crude material for a grinding machine. The whole thing, plant and all, would not cost over \$1,500."

[From Commerce of the Philippine Islands, War Department, June, 1902.]

"The sugar estates are as a rule quite small, the mills in many instances primitive concerns, consisting of two cylinders rotated by buffalo power; the process of manufacture is of the crudest and is poorly conducted, and as a consequence the raw sugar is necessarily of inferior grade. The transportation to market is made over rough roads by means of bullock carts."

[From Commerce of the Philippine Islands, War Department, November, 1901, p. 419.]

"The large sugar estates of Luzon and Negros possess nothing but the most antiquated machinery. Yet even with these sugar is grown to advantage and marketed at a profit."

[From Commerce of the Philippine Islands, War Department, July, 1901, p. 13.]

"Buildings.—The regulation sugar mill is constructed of bamboo, but very many are made of stone and roofed with sheet metal or with nipa. There was great destruction of the sugar mills by native troops during the war, and in most instances only the roofing burned off, leaving the walls standing. The nipa stuff burned so quickly that often the heat failed to be severe enough to damage the machinery greatly. Hundreds of these partly burned mills have been restored for active service by replacing the roof and cleaning and overhauling the machinery. Quite a number of Americans have been able to buy these deserted mills at ridiculously low prices, and they are making a good thing out of the investment. The old animal traction machines are usually exchanged for new devices, but even with the old apparatus money is made. The American owner hires an experienced Filipino or Spanish overseer to manage things, and he usually does well.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Markets.—Prices are low, usually 2 or 2½ cents per pound, but the cost of production is also small, so that profits are good.

Nearly all of the sugar planters, refiners, and candy makers of the islands with whom I met appeared to flourish. I know that many of the planters have their servants and wheeled vehicles and their bank accounts. I would not advise anyone to act hastily, but from personal experience I can state that quite a number of the discharged soldiers and others who purchased sugar plantations and works on the islands at low values are making money on their investments, even with the old types of machinery and crude implements. They hire native labor, which is so cheap that the wage scale is not very costly at the end of the month, while often the product is quite large. But American modern machinery for cultivating the soil, grinding, and refining should be introduced. There is a good future for the sugar industry in the islands."

#### COST OF PRODUCTION.

It should also be noted that the above-mentioned 4,200 pounds of sugar costs to grow and manufacture 75 pesos, or \$37.50 gold, which is a trifle under nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound. With modern machinery this cost should certainly be very greatly reduced. The writer also says that the first three grades of sugar, running from 83 to 89 degrees, are "quoted in the markets of Negros and Iloilo at prices ranging from 3 pesos to 5½ pesos." In other words, this sugar, the cost of which is less than nine-tenths of 1 cent a pound, is sold at 1½ to 2½ cents per pound in the markets named. The governor says:

"These prices are nearly always high and constant prior to the grinding season and low and variable during the harvest time."

And he adds the following significant statement:

"It will appear from the above that a farmer engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane who works with his own capital is never a loser; but one who has to pay high interest on loans seriously risks his property and his credit. Small loans are made at from 20 to 30 per cent, and the Iloilo companies, while they appear to loan at 15 per cent, really make considerable additional profit out of the stipulations which they insert in the contract of loan. These stipulations compel the debtor to sell his crops to his creditor, or through his agency on a commission basis of so much per cent, to order through his agency the goods needed on the estate, also on a commission basis, to transport the sugar in the creditor's boats," etc.

The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, which bought the lands of the Philippine friars, and is the largest producer on the islands, filed a protest with the Philippine Commission against the contemplated action of this Government, of dispossessing the friars and making some other disposition of their property. The protest and other papers relating to the same are reproduced on pages 2352 et seq. of the Hearings before the Senate Philippine Committee. On pages 2364-2365 appears the following:

"A trial and an experiment was made on the estate of Calamba, as follows: Four áreas, equal to 400 square meters, were measured out and planted in the usual way with cane. It produced 160 arrobas, equal to 1,904 kilos, of cane, which, milled in an ordinary mill, gave 20 arrobas, or 3 piculs, of 65-degree current sugar. The hectare, or 2½ acres, tried produced 91.25 piculs of raw sugar. The land selected for the purpose was not of the best, as the padres desired to arrive at the truth of what the average land could actually produce.

"Taking the value of a picul of sugar at \$3 Mexican, 91.25 piculs produce in value \$273.75. The cost of cultivation, viz, interest on capital invested, laid out in carabaos, building, machinery, labor, milling, etc., panned out \$160 per 2½ acres, or \$1.75 per picul of sugar, leaving a net profit of \$113.75."

From the above it appears that on an experimental tract, not of their best land, the cost of production and manufacture, including interest on the capital invested, was \$1.75 Mexican per picul (140 pounds) of sugar, or 0.875 cent, which is equal to 0.625 cent per 100 pounds.

In the statement of this company (page 2365) it gives a table covering the entire sugar production on their lands in 1896, when they belonged to the friars. The table is as follows, omitting the column of rents paid to the padres, which does not concern the statement as to cost of production:

Location.	Acres.	Production.	Value.
		Piculs.	
Calamba .....	12,680	301,880	\$905,640
Santa Rosa .....	6,767	164,676	494,028
Binan .....	2,552	62,000	5,312
Total .....	21,999	528,556	1,588,288

Their experimental tract of 2½ acres produced 91.25 piculs of sugar, or 5,110 pounds per acre, about 2½ tons, which is the average in Cuba.

The average yield of their entire 21,999 acres in 1896, as per above table, was 3,363 pounds per acre.

Their entire expense, including interest on the investment, for growing cane on the 2½ acres and manufacturing it, 5,110 pounds of sugar, was \$160 Mexican for the 2½ acres, or \$64 per acre Mexican, equal to \$32 gold.

Of course their expense per acre was not as great in working up the 3,363 pounds of sugar which they produced from each of their 21,999 acres as in working up the 5,110 pounds per acre off of their 2½ acres, but figuring that it was the same, we get the following results:

Acres in cane .....	21,999
Total expense of culture, manufacture, and interest on investment, at \$32 gold per acre .....	\$703,968
Value of product in gold (\$1,586,268 silver) .....	\$793,134
Net profit of operation (in gold) .....	\$80,166
Total production in piculs of 140 pounds .....	528,556
Total production in pounds .....	73,997,840
Total cost per 100 pounds (in gold) .....	\$0.95
Average selling price per 100 pounds (in gold) .....	\$1.07
Net profit per 100 pounds (in gold) .....	\$0.12

(From Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, issue of February, 1902, Division of Insular Affairs, p. 766.)

*Sugar.*—According to the figures given above, sugar can be made in the Philippines at about one-third the cost of Hawaiian sugar—an item of considerable importance.

[From Report of Philippine Commission, January, 1900. Testimony of Edwin H. Warner, vol. 2, p. 16.]

"Q. What you mean is we want to open up to Bulacan and the hill country?

"A. Yes; so they could get supplies into Manila.

"Q. What would that country produce?

"A. Sugar, coffee, and rice.

"Q. How is sugar as a business proposition at present?

"A. Bright; they get the best prices.

"Q. When times are normal, for instance, not at present, as it is to-day, but in normal times, would it justify a man going into the business?

"A. It would pay him handsomely. Labor is going to be higher in this country than it has ever been before. The Indian on an estate is getting a less wage to-day than he ever did before; but things will eventually adjust themselves, so that he will get back to his old scale of living."

[From testimony of Neil MacLeod.]

"Q. Is sugar raising a profitable investment under the conditions that have existed for the last three or four years?

"A. Very profitable for people who look after their own interests and have Europeans in charge to keep the natives from pilfering, and to keep them at their work."

[From report of investigations in the islands of Cebu and Negros with the view to the selection of a site for a model sugar estate, by Oswald A. Steven. (Report of the Philippine Commission, p. 633.)]

"Upon receipt of my commission as special agent of the Interior Department, dated February 10, 1902, and also your letter of instructions, dated February 11, 1902, I proceeded, as per your instructions, to the islands of Cebu and Negros for the purposes of examining lands on these two islands and to select a suitable site for a model sugar estate experimental farm, and later, as per your telegram, to combine therewith an industrial school. \* \* \*

*Sugar.*—The tendency of the sugar planter in the Philippines is to grow sugar on the low, level lands, where the soil is largely the same over the entire islands, namely, a black, heavy soil or a brown loam. With an abundance of level land the planter has not been compelled to cultivate the higher mountain lands nor a different soil from that he is conversant with, but immediately following the natural increase in the cultivation of lands to sugar, from modern methods of agriculture and machinery, demonstrating the immense profits from the proper cultivation of sugar, these other soils and elevations will be brought under cultivation, and a cane seed especially adapted for such soil or elevation will have to be primarily grown by the experimental station, and hence the actual necessity for varied soils and elevations."

Pages 634, 635.: "Adjoining and in the vicinity of a model sugar estate there should be enough farms now raising sugar whose cane could be ground at the model mill, the returns from which, being carried to the credit of the mill, would pay off the indebtedness of the mill and farm in five and a half years at present prices of sugar and under present conditions.

"These mentioned requirements, together with the fact of suitable soil as to quality and depth, is what I am certain is necessary to the site upon which is built a model sugar mill and experimental station.

"Such locations, each of about 700 hectares, with Government land in the interior at the rear of such land, is at San Carlos, and for a second choice Bais.



"At both of these places I made a proposition as follows: That the sugar planters, or residents of the pueblo, would purchase such specified vacant land in their vicinity and deed it to the Government; also give rights of way for railroads over their plantations, which part of said road running over their land they should maintain to the satisfaction of the manager of the model farm; also that such plantations should contract with the model mill for the grinding of all their cane for a term of ten years from date of erection of mill, at a percentage of proceeds in sugar not to exceed 50 per cent; also that they, the planters, would enter into an agreement to keep their lands grown to cane during the term of ten years, and that such planters would cut their cane and supply it to the cars on track, at the written request or demand of the manager of the mill; then, and in the case of legally agreeing to perform these items of agreement, I would advise the agricultural department of the Philippine Islands to cause to be cultivated such lands deeded in all modern methods, and to erect such modern buildings, machinery, etc., for the extraction of sugar, and to enter into all agreements as a party thereto.

"Such mills to be not less than a 50-ton mill per day, with all the very latest appliances; also that the department should and would introduce and propagate new seed cane, beneficial to the lands of the islands, and sell the same after production, and would in every way advance and benefit by progressive methods the sugar and other industries; and that such land, if at any time the department decided to sell the same, should be first offered to previous owners of the land, at a price equal to the highest price offered, before being sold to other parties.

"As an assistance from a financial standpoint, in the matter of comparison between production now and what will be raised, I offer the following, which is correct, and based upon present prices, both here and in the United States:

Present.	
1,000 hectares of land.	
75 piculs sugar to 1 hectare.	
75,000 piculs, at 4½ pesos per picul.	
4½	
337,500 pesos. Deduct transportation to Iloilo, at 25 cents per picul:	
18,750 pesos.	
Leaving 318,750 pesos, gross.	
Future.	
2,500 acres.	
40 tons of sugar cane per acre.	
8,100,000 tons of cane, 8 of which to 1 of sugar:	
12,500 tons of sugar, at \$65 gold, San Francisco.	
65	
\$812,500	
43,750, from which deduct transportation to San Francisco at \$3.50 per ton:	
\$768,750 multiplied by 2 equals 1,537,500 pesos, gross.	

"If I were looking for a site for the establishment of a mill for commercial purposes alone, there are other places, namely, Isabela and Carabancalan, with their surrounding country, that are far better adapted for earning money alone, and which would be the finest investments in the sugar world; but I hold to the fact that you are wanting the lands suitable for diversified industries, with all possible natural advantages, and which will yet be revenue producers."

## TOBACCO.

As regards the exportations of tobacco from the Philippines, they are gradually increasing, especially cigars, a fair quality of which is sold at 1 cent each. The total exportations of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes during the past three years have been as follows:

1900	\$2,182,022
1901	2,217,728
1902	2,501,367

These exportations are largely to oriental countries, very little of their tobacco having been imported into the United States, though with the recent reduction of tariff it is thought that Philippine tobacco and cigars will reach here in considerable quantities.

The tobacco industry of the United States is not only extensive, but widely distributed, there being no less than 43 States which are now producing tobacco. Of these 43 States, 21 had a tobacco acreage in 1900 in excess of 1,000 acres each, the total acreage under tobacco cultivation being 1,101,433, which produced 868,163,275 pounds, the farm value of which was \$56,993,003.

Eighteen States produced over 1,000,000 pounds each, 8 States produced over 20,000,000 pounds each, and 3 States over 100,000,000 pounds each, the value of this tobacco ranging from 2 cents to \$2 per pound.

The internal revenue collected from tobacco in 1900 amounted to \$59,220,007.34. The average annual United States exports of tobacco from 1894 to 1898 were 279,675,076 pounds, valued at \$23,751,026.

Our exports of tobacco were made to the following countries, the first five arranged in the order of the amount taken by them:

Great Britain,	Belgium,
Austria,	Holland,
Italy,	Africa,
France,	Mexico,
Spain,	Central America,
Germany,	West Indies,
Canada,	China,
Switzerland,	Japan.

The 1901-2 imports of tobacco amounted to 24,146,628 pounds, valued at \$16,331,535. Our importations of tobacco are largely in cigars and the finer grades of tobacco for manufacturing into cigars. By the success of recent experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture we are in a fair way to entirely cut out the importation of these finer grades of tobacco.

## AMERICAN-GROWN HIGH-GRADE WRAPPERS.

To the uninitiated, the tobacco experiments constantly being made by the skilled corps of scientists of the Department of Agriculture are little known or appreciated.

The matters of soil analyses, seed beds, cultivation, fertilization, insects, diseases, pruning, topping manipulation, sweating, fermentation, sorting, grading, baling, and a multitude of other things which affect the yield, the grain, the color, the aroma, and the burning qualities of the leaf, all receive the closest attention of the best experts in the world.

In the United States we now produce tobacco of the farm value of over \$80,000,000, a manufactured value of over \$283,000,000, and from internal revenue turn into the United States Treasury \$60,000,000 a year. The net internal-revenue receipts from tobacco from 1863 to 1901, inclusive, have amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,270,461,623.18.

Our exports of tobacco now amount in value to over \$26,000,000 annually, while our imports of unmanufactured leaf tobacco amount to but \$16,000,000 worth. These imports are divided between filler and wrapper tobacco for cigars, the former coming largely from Cuba, and the latter from the island of Sumatra.

A few years ago the present Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. James Wilson, determined that, if possible, we should grow in the United States all the tobacco we consume. He dispatched one of his tobacco scientists to the island of Sumatra to study their soil, climate, and processes for a year. On the return of this scientist the Secretary started a search for the American soil corresponding most closely with the Sumatra soil which produced their finest grades of tobacco. It was found in the Connecticut Valley and in Florida. Experimental stations were established in Connecticut with the purpose of producing the Sumatra climate. An acre of ground was tented over with mesh wire and cheese cloth, supported by posts 9 feet high, the cloth running down to the ground on all sides. Under this tent the Sumatra tobacco grew to perfection, and brought \$2 a pound, as compared with a few cents a pound for tobacco grown near by in the open air.

The expense of production was about \$700 per acre, but the next year planters covered 36 acres, and this year 1,000 acres will be covered.

The Secretary of Agriculture is firmly convinced that within five to eight years we shall be growing all of the \$6,000,000 worth of Sumatra leaf which we are now annually importing.

Not content with the success which attended the efforts of his experts in growing our wrapper tobacco, the Secretary has since had his experts investigating the possibilities of producing the fine Cuban filler tobacco. Favorable soils were discovered in Ohio and Texas, which last year produced such satisfactory results that the Secretary confidently predicts that within a very few years we shall not be obliged to send a dollar abroad for tobacco, but will produce at home the very choicest grades.

It would thus seem that within a comparatively short time the American market for foreign tobacco will be a thing of the past.

The following tables show the extent to which the home industry has grown:

## AMERICAN TOBACCO FARMS.

[From vol. 2, Agriculture, United States Census, 1900, p. 523.]

Number of farms	308,317
Acres in cultivation	1,101,433
Pounds produced	868,163,275
Pounds produced in 1890	472,661,157
Number of States producing	43
Value of 1900 crop	\$56,993,003.00
Value per acre	\$51.74
Value per acre of all other crops	\$10.04
Value per acre of all cereals	\$8.02
Farm value of 1902 crop	\$80,000,000.00

## Acreage of States growing over 1,000 acres each.

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Kentucky.....	384,805	Indiana.....	8,219
North Carolina.....	203,023	West Virginia.....	5,129
Virginia.....	184,334	Missouri.....	4,331
Tennessee.....	71,849	Massachusetts.....	3,826
Ohio.....	71,422	Georgia.....	2,904
Maryland.....	42,911	Illinois.....	2,212
Wisconsin.....	33,830	Florida.....	2,056
Pennsylvania.....	27,700	Arkansas.....	1,887
South Carolina.....	25,933	Texas.....	1,443
New York.....	11,307	Alabama.....	1,141
Connecticut.....	10,119		

Twenty-two other States, each with less than 1,000 acres.

## Manufactures of tobacco.

[From vol. 3, United States Census, Manufactures, 1900.]

Number of manufacturers.....	15,252
Capital employed.....	\$124,089,871
Number of wage-earners.....	142,277
Total wages.....	\$49,852,484
Value of product.....	\$283,076,546

## Cigars and cigarettes.

Number of establishments.....	14,539
Capital.....	\$67,706,493
Officials and clerks.....	4,470
Salaries.....	\$4,712,786
Average number of wage-earners.....	105,462
Total wages.....	\$40,325,506
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$31,436,701
Cost of materials.....	\$57,946,020
Value of product.....	\$160,223,152

NOTE.—Evidently only about 50 per cent of the cigar manufacturers of the United States reported to the Census Bureau. The number of cigar factories, as per the account of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 41), was 27,366.

## Chewing and smoking tobacco.

Number of establishments.....	437
Capital invested.....	\$43,856,570
Officials and clerks.....	3,368
Salaries.....	\$3,884,071
Wage-earners, average number.....	29,161
Total wages.....	\$7,109,821
Cost of materials.....	\$35,088,287
Value of products.....	\$103,754,362

## PHILIPPINE VERSUS AMERICAN WAGES.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that there are 107,932 persons employed in the American cigar and cigarette factories, and that the total amount paid for their services was \$45,633,882. This is an average of \$422.84 each per annum, or \$1.36½ per day for three hundred and nine working days.

From the United States Government figures published elsewhere under wage rates in Manila it will be seen that there are 31 cigar and cigarette factories in Manila, which employ 12,168, as is shown by the Government figures. These Manila employees receive a daily wage of 35½ cents, or a fraction over 25 per cent of what is paid for labor in the same class of establishments in the United States.

## TOBACCO.

[From report of Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States, Treasury Document No. 2076, November, 1896.]

"Tobacco leaf, cigars, and cigarettes have formed a considerable item in the exports of the Philippine Islands. Until the year 1882 the Spanish Government had a monopoly of the tobacco industry, and much of the discontent that existed up to that time among the natives was due to the tobacco monopoly laws which were on the statute books and the rigorous manner in which the officials enforced them. The natives in those sections where tobacco could be produced advantageously were compelled to plant a certain amount of land in tobacco, and the entire product of the islands was required to be delivered to the Government warehouses, where payment was made at prices arbitrarily fixed by the Spanish Government. Each unmarried native who cultivated tobacco was required to set out 4,000 plants each year, and each married man was required to set out double that number. There were Government inspectors who supervised the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of the crop, and who also required that it be packed in a certain way and shipped at a certain time to the Government warehouses.

"The natives were not permitted to use the tobacco which they grew. Penalties were provided for those who smoked cigars or cigarettes, and it was not an uncommon thing for a native engaged in the raising of tobacco to be put in jail for smoking a few leaves which he had raised himself, and which he had rolled into a crude cigar or made into a cigarette. According to the evidence of foreigners, inspectors often arrested natives on a charge of smoking their own tobacco when, as a matter of fact, the charge was entirely unfounded. The price paid by the Government for tobacco under the monopoly was about one-half what is

now paid. During a good portion of the time the monopoly was in force, particularly the latter part, payment was made in scrip, redeemable at the option of the Government. For a number of years this scrip was paid with a fair degree of promptitude, but after a time payment was deferred for so long a period that it often sold for one-third of its face value. Speculators did a good business in buying this scrip from the natives at from 10 to 40 per cent of its face value, and some of the fortunes made by officeholders, it is claimed, came from this system.

"The injustice worked through the tobacco monopoly in the Philippine Islands became so great, and the natives had become so incensed over the unjust treatment accorded them, that finally the Spanish Government was compelled to end the monopoly. An investigation was made and a royal edict was issued under which the monopoly ended in December, 1882. The cultivators of leaf tobacco were freed from Government supervision on July 1 of that year. The tobacco business is now conducted as any other industry in the islands, and large manufacturing have been erected for the making of cigars and cigarettes. This is one of the important industries of Manila, which practically controls the manufacture and export of tobacco, and where a great many people are constantly employed in the factories. From its monopoly of the tobacco industry the Spanish Government derived a revenue which, for several years preceding the ending of the monopoly, averaged about \$4,000,000 a year. The number of officials employed in this branch of the service alone exceeded 400. The cutting off of this source of revenue proved so serious a blow to the finances of the islands that it was found necessary to increase taxes in other ways. License fees were increased, the cedula personales, or head tax, was considerably increased, and an export tax on leaf and manufactured tobacco was put in force.

"The cigars manufactured in Manila are sold for a very small price. The average price lists of the various manufacturers in Manila show a range of from \$10 to \$75, silver, a thousand. The ordinary cigar of Manila, of fair quality, sells for about \$2, silver, a hundred, or less than 1 cent apiece figured on our money basis. There is very little tobacco and few cigars shipped from the Philippines to the United States. Freight charges, customs dues, and internal-revenue taxes make the cost of the cigars so high that they can not compete with our domestic cigars. In China, Japan, and India, Manila cigars are used almost exclusively, and there is a constant increase in the export of both leaf and manufactured tobacco.

"Exports of tobacco leaf during the year 1897 were considerably in excess of those of 1896. The total exports for the year were 309,585 quintals of 46 kilograms, or 101.42 pounds to the quintal (30,789,590 pounds), as compared with exports of 198,978 for 1896, or an increase of 110,607 quintals. Principal shipments were as follows:

	Quintals.
Europe (continent).....	245,436
Great Britain.....	51,635
Singapore and India.....	9,734
China and Japan.....	2,745
Australia.....	32

"Of the shipments to the continent of Europe nine-tenths went to Spain. Of the shipments of tobacco to Great Britain only one-fifth was for consumption in that country, the remainder being manufactured and reshipped to Portugal, Sweden, and other European countries.

"Shipments of cigars during the year 1897 showed a falling off as compared with the shipments for the preceding year, owing to the fact that many of the operatives in Manila having joined the ranks of the insurgents. The total shipments of cigars for the year 1897 were 169,465,000, as compared with 194,136,000 for 1896, a decrease of 24,671,000. Principal shipments were as follows:

China and Japan.....	58,420,000
Singapore and India.....	37,310,000
Europe (continent).....	30,500,000
Great Britain.....	24,230,000
Australia.....	16,300,000
United States and Canada (Atlantic).....	2,400,000
United States (Pacific).....	183,000

[From report of Schurman-Worcester Philippine Commission, January, 1900, vol. 4, p. 51.]

"This is without doubt the principal Philippine industry which, on account of the excellence and cheapness of its products, can compete with those of more advanced nations. In general it may be said that the tobacco industry since the abolition of the monopoly has increased in all regions to an extraordinary degree, both in the quantity and quality of the product. As a result the Habana methods of gathering and curing the leaf and manufacturing the product have become popular throughout the country. A full knowledge of the fermentation or preparation of the leaf is still lacking, or perhaps this work is carried out under poor conditions, so that the leaf does not have the aroma and strength of the Habana. In many parts of the islands the manufacture of tobacco is carried on with modern machinery. More women are employed in the tobacco factories than men.



"The samples of manufactured tobacco shown in the general exposition of the Philippine Islands in 1887 indicated great advances in the manufacture of this product. The beautiful containers in which this tobacco was exhibited followed the models of those used in Cuba.

"The General Tobacco Company of the Philippines has a factory in operation near Manila known by the name 'Flor de la Isabella.' This building has 12,000 square meters of floor space and gives employment to 4,000 persons, almost all women. This factory uses the best of selected tobacco from Isabela and Cagayan. The cigarette machines in this factory are worked by steam. All of the containers used are made here and all the labels are printed here. The factory communicates with the Pasig River by a canal crossing the company's land, which was opened at the company's own expense. The company owns in the province of Isabela two important plantations, which produce tobacco of a superior grade, due to the vigilance shown in cultivating and gathering. In all the towns in tobacco-producing regions of the Philippines the company has agents, these being dependent upon a central agent in each province."

[From Schurman-Worcester Philippine Commission Report, p. 12, vol. 4.]

"Philippine tobacco represents now substantial wealth and a flattering future, because the tobacco business rests upon a solid basis, which is the excellence of the leaf, only excelled in the whole world by the justly celebrated Habana tobacco. For the present, limiting ourselves to the prepared leaf or leaf tobacco, we shall say that from 552,000 pesos' worth exported in 1884 the exportation during the past five years has risen to about 2,000,000 pesos, without counting the value of manufactured tobacco, which is considerable.

"These figures and this gradual increase observed in the exportation of our tobacco in the midst of the general crisis through which almost all the producing countries have been passing, overwhelmed with stocks larger than the demands of universal consumption, offer a legitimate and very pleasing outlook for the Philippines, because they clearly demonstrate that the only reason for this increased demand for our tobacco is its marked superiority."

[From Report of the Taft Philippine Commission, October 15, 1901, vol. 1, p. 49.]

"On the recent trip of the Commission up the Cagayan Valley, in Luzon, inquiry was made as to what percentage of the tobacco lands of that region was under cultivation, and we were informed that practically all the good lands were cultivated. We inquired what constituted good tobacco lands, and were told that those lands fertilized annually by the river were considered good because they were thus annually fertilized and never became exhausted. Upon asking as to lands not annually overflowed, we were informed that they were not considered valuable, as they would only produce tobacco for about twelve years without enrichment. There can be no reasonable doubt that judicious use of fertilizers on ground which grows sugar cane and other valuable products would be far more than repaid by increased crops."

[From statement of Governor Taft before Insular Committee, 1902, Record, p. 168.]

"There are some large haciendas there also. The Tobacalera has a large plantation there, and there are 60,000 acres owned by the Augustinian Order, conveyed to it by a recent governor-general; but there are a large number of small tobacco-land owners, and on their land they raise two successive crops of corn, the corn ripening in two and one-half months, and then the seventh month is used for tobacco on the same land."

[From the report of William H. Johnston, governor of the Province of Isabela, January, 1902, hearings before the Philippine Committee, p. 1519.]

"The one industry of the people is the culture of tobacco, once enforced by the Spanish Government, and now so thoroughly natural to the people that they neglect other crops which would, with tobacco, render life more endurable to them. They cultivate some corn, and in Cordon alone a little rice, but the planting of other articles of food would cheapen the cost of life and enhance its enjoyment. For some years it has been customary for the large tobacco companies to bring Ilocanos to their haciendas under contract to remain thereon for periods of years. There have been many questions between these tenants and the administrators of the haciendas, with a tendency of the former to escape the burden of their contracts by leaving the haciendas.

"While the private landowner may frequently sell his tobacco at a price better than that paid on the hacienda, where the old Spanish tariff is still maintained, his expenses are greater. But with the advent of American civil government most of the tenants believe they should become private landowners; and their right to choose their own road to perdition can not be denied, although it is little understood by the European agents in control of the haciendas. In addition to the haciendas, all companies employ many buyers of tobacco and each Chinese storekeeper buys tobacco. The Spanish tobacco buyers attempt to keep the purchase price down to the old tariff ordered by Spain and this year have refused to buy tobacco until it has been arranged by the owner in lots according to its classification. The Chinese have generally bought tobacco regardless of arrangement, but it is charged that they loan money at such exorbitant rates of interest that they can offer their debtors liberal terms in order to extinguish a debt which is represented largely by interest.

\$60 GOLD PER ACRE PROFIT ON TOBACCO.

[From Taft Philippine Commission Report of October 15, 1901, p. 239.]

"Don Rafael Maramag, presidente of Ilagan.—Replying to questions, he stated the principal products of Isabela to be tobacco, corn, and palay, the tobacco being the most important resource of the province. The tobacco crop was very good this year. The land was mostly in small holdings of from 1 to 1½ hectares. He thought a hectare of tobacco land would produce, in an ordinary season, about 60 bales of tobacco, which, at the present price of \$6.50 per bale, would bring about \$195 gold. Of this about \$300 Mexican would be profit. (A hectare equals 2½ acres. \$300 Mexican is equal to \$150 gold. This shows a profit of \$60 gold per acre.)"

Cigar, cigarette, and tobacco factories, with production for calendar year 1901.

[From Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Location.	Number of cigar factories.	Number of cigars produced.	Number of cigarette factories.	Number of cigarettes produced.	Number of tobacco factories.	Pounds of tobacco produced.
Alabama.....	69	6,831,068			1	805,864
Alaska.....	4	357,425				
Arkansas.....	32	1,748,550			2	1,205
Arizona.....	11	1,695,530				
California.....	461	68,573,156	9	31,694,750	17	256,110
Colorado.....	181	18,978,982	2	68,080	22	66,357
Connecticut.....	329	47,449,063	6	2,962,200	43	34,124
Delaware.....	36	7,722,988				
District of Columbia.....	61	3,270,075				
Florida.....	331	170,558,715	17	1,074,100	10	22,263
Georgia.....	63	4,553,539			5	8,189
Hawaii.....	4	236,725				
Idaho.....	17	1,066,165				
Illinois.....	2,278	294,004,283	23	15,166,850	320	13,378,616
Indiana.....	729	93,643,023	1	10,000	72	622,074
Indian Territory.....	15	594,800				
Iowa.....	609	94,613,072			92	643,484
Kansas.....	247	25,987,497			42	65,630
Kentucky.....	272	62,655,292			115	37,779,038
Louisiana.....	104	73,246,893	12	94,704,710	53	2,221,780
Maine.....	76	8,408,909				
Maryland.....	596	472,579,776	7	951,698	32	23,200,090
Massachusetts.....	586	126,595,189	21	12,559,105	25	254,503
Michigan.....	1,006	205,290,210			119	8,430,032
Minnesota.....	453	69,522,556			64	135,145
Mississippi.....	4	65,525				
Missouri.....	787	86,564,429	1	11,000	65	85,771,441
Montana.....	51	4,123,050	1	100,000	23	17,289
Nebraska.....	226	22,526,178			35	57,564
Nevada.....	3	195,825				
New Hampshire.....	67	9,959,574	1	5,500	4	2,696
New Jersey.....	808	197,998,895	8	1,080,300	47	35,376,171
New Mexico.....	7	778,482		460,440	6	24,545

Cigar, cigarette, and tobacco factories, with production for calendar year 1901—Continued.

Location.	Number of cigar factories.	Number of cigars produced.	Number of cigarette factories.	Number of cigarettes produced.	Number of tobacco factories.	Pounds of tobacco produced.
New York	5,597	1,462,302,009	186	1,683,260,804	402	16,357,200
North Carolina	30	16,231,985	2	108,796,600	132	56,170,603
North Dakota	42	2,403,718			11	16,165
Ohio	1,858	677,549,169			178	25,314,940
Oklahoma	68	3,758,512				
Oregon	57	5,065,417			19	12,596
Pennsylvania	4,686	1,831,288,468	56	24,404,030	228	9,529,751
Rhode Island	66	13,273,056			7	5,361
South Carolina	10	446,779				
South Dakota	56	6,373,126				
Tennessee	64	8,430,448			50	12,290,467
Texas	133	16,491,585	3	748,319,610	19	57,444
Utah	31	3,088,898				
Vermont	55	2,766,209				
Virginia	178	464,727,083	6	2,426,920		
Washington	98	8,655,129			111	38,567,135
West Virginia	126	95,226,000			23	5,088,883
Wisconsin	899	103,217,452	2	42,100	90	7,284,241
Wyoming	10	858,525				
Total	24,567	6,914,675,012	364	2,728,153,697	2,484	379,363,427
For calendar year 1900	27,366	5,588,603,517	308	3,258,716,305	2,539	360,911,538
For calendar year 1899	28,523	4,912,341,077	276	3,744,975,403	2,561	354,567,603

## CITRUS FRUIT.

In the census year 1899 there were in bearing in the United States 9,916,397 orange and lemon trees, which produced 7,048,237 boxes of fruit. This fruit, together with other subtropical fruit, the latter of little importance, was valued at \$8,549,863, while the value of all imports of oranges and lemons was \$4,105,858.36 in 1902.

It will thus be seen that we are now producing about two-thirds of the citrus fruit which we consume, and when Florida regains her former position we will be able to supply at home the entire American consumption.

Acres for acre, American citrus-fruit orchards represent more value in land, trees, and labor in bringing them into bearing than any other soil, and once in bearing the expense of maintenance is exceedingly large.

In the Philippines the trees grow wild, receive no care, and yet produce fruit in such quantities as to be shipped out by the hundreds of tons.

Should that fruit be allowed free access or approximately free access to our markets, it is perhaps but a question of time when the adoption of American horticultural skill, aided by cheap labor, immunity from frost, and refrigerator boats would enable the Philippine producers to drive the California and Florida producers out of business.

[From preliminary report on the work of the bureau of agriculture in co-operation with the military department in Batangas Province, by W. J. Boudreau, Report of the Philippine Commission, November 1, 1902, p. 641.]

"I have made inquiries in regard to the chief agricultural products and find that at present the only articles exported from Batangas in any quantities are sugar and oranges; but the people have absolutely no conception of horticulture, and although hundreds of tons of oranges are exported the industry could be greatly extended and the profits increased if the natives could be educated to the point of pruning their trees and otherwise taking care of their orchards. Improved varieties from Japan would also contribute much to the welfare of the people."

[From report of the secretary of the interior to the Philippine Commission for the year ending August 31, 1902, p. 304.]

"Citrus fruit.—Excellent native oranges are produced in the province of Batangas, in the Calamianes Islands, and elsewhere. The trees, which are often large and vigorous, seldom receive any care, nor has any systematic effort been made to improve the quality of the fruit, which sells readily at a good price. There is every reason to believe that improved citrus fruits can be successfully introduced."

## CITRUS FRUIT AND TEA.

In addition to agricultural products already being exported and which are elsewhere treated separately, may be mentioned tea, lemons, oranges, and bananas.

The first Taft report says in regard to tea:

"Attention is especially called to this product; grows well in highlands, but aroma not yet tested; Chinese or Japanese needed to prepare the crop."

In the record of the testimony before the Philippine Committee appears the annual report of Mr. William F. Peck, governor of the province of Benguet, from which I quote:

"Rice is raised in large quantities; with the camote form the principal products of the Igorrotes of Benguet. The climate and the soil here, however, will produce anything that can be grown in the Temperate Zone.

"On the government property are growing and fruiting now the coffee and the tea, the lemon, orange, and banana. All States vegetables can be grown here, and I have plucked and eaten as delicious strawberries here as ever I did in America."

## MINING.

Several valuable minerals have been discovered in the islands, including gold, copper, iron, and coal, but the extent of the deposits have not been ascertained.

The only mineral of which large deposits are said to have been discovered and shipments of any quantities have been made is copper.

The shipments of copper from the Philippines—not stated whether copper ore, ingots, or old copper—have been as follows during the past three years:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1900		\$35,230
1901	244,635	24,439
1902	205,707	18,935

The value of United States importations of unmanufactured copper during the past three years have been as follows:

Year.	Value.
1900	\$15,107,713.98
1901	20,223,610.52
1902	24,865,300.58

In his first report, page 48, Governor Taft says:

"*Mineral wealth and the mining industry.*—Present indications are that the near future will bring a great change in the mining industry. According to the chief of the mining bureau, there are now some twelve hundred prospectors and practical miners scattered through the different islands of the archipelago. Of these, probably 90 per cent are Americans. They are for the most part men of good character. They are pushing their way into the more inaccessible regions, furnishing their own protection, and doing prospecting of a sort and to an extent never before paralleled in the history of the Philippine Islands. The result is that our knowledge of the mineral resources of the group is rapidly increasing. When all due allowance is made for prospectors' exaggerations, it is not too much to say that the work thus far done has demonstrated the existence of many valuable mineral fields. The provinces of Benguet, Lepanto, and Bontoc in particular form a district of very great richness."

"*Copper.*—In the province of Lepanto, at Mancayan and Suyoc, there are immense deposits of gray copper and copper sulphide, and running through this ore are veins of gold-bearing quartz, which is more or less disintegrated, and in places is extremely rich. This copper ore has been assayed, and the claim is made that it runs on the average 8 per cent copper, while gold is often present in considerable quantities. The deposits are so extensive as to seem almost inexhaustible."

When before the House Committee on Insular Affairs (1902), Governor Taft said, page 203:

"The mineral resources of the islands are great. There is said to be a copper vein that is as large as any in the world up here [indicating on the map]. It is estimated that there are about



1,500 American prospectors in the islands. They are an excellent body of men, and they have gone all over the islands."

#### PROTEST OF THE CHINESE MINISTER.

[From letter by Mr. Wu Ting-fang to the Secretary of State, under date of September 12, 1899. Senate Document No. 397, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, p. 4.]

#### CHINESE.

"Having been officially informed of the existence and enforcement of the military order of September 26, 1898, applying the Chinese-exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands, I now present to you, and through you to the President and Congress of the United States, the most earnest and solemn protest of the Imperial Chinese Government against the existence and enforcement of the order as contrary to international law and comity, in violation of the spirit of existing treaties, and in utter disregard of the friendly relations which should exist between the two Governments."

#### EXTRACTS FROM FIRST PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORT.

[Schurman-Worcester Commission, January 31, 1900.]

#### EXAMPLE OF PHILIPPINE WAGE RATE (VOL. 1, P. 54).

The following is a statement of the annual expenses of a pueblo of about 20,000 people:

	Per year.
Secretary, at \$8 per month.....	\$96
First writer, at \$5 per month.....	72
Two second writers, at \$4 per month.....	96
Third writer, at \$3 per month.....	36
Two alguaciles, at \$2 per month.....	48
Total.....	348
Six cuadrilleros (rural police), at \$1.25 per month.....	90

#### OPPOSED TO CHINESE (VOL. 1, P. 151).

Comment of the Commission on an extract from report of Señor Norzaray, formerly governor-general, on giving up his command in the Philippines:

"This is the most interesting part of the paper of Señor Norzaray, in that he strongly argues that it would be better for Spain to be impoverished by taking energetic and saving measures against the Chinese than that the Philippines should be ruined by foreign commercial absorption."

#### CHINESE POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS (VOL. I, P. 153).

There are about 40,000 Chinese in the archipelago, of whom 22,000 or 23,000 live in Manila.

#### CHINESE WOULD COME IN BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS (VOL. I, P. 154).

If Chinese immigration to the islands were unrestricted, it is thought that many hundreds of thousands of Chinese would come to them.

After peaceful American occupation labor would be in great demand, especially for the mines, in which the islands are rich.

#### NATIVES ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE CHINESE.

It is sufficient to say that the great majority of the natives are strongly opposed to Chinese immigration. It has sometimes been said that the natives hate the Chinese for their virtues, but this is not true. There are as many wicked and vicious Chinese pro rata as there are natives. The Chinese are notorious gamblers, and there are many criminals among them.

It can not be doubted, we think, that the chief reason for the prevailing and pronounced antipathy for the Chinese grows out of labor competition. The Chinese keep prices down and are in many respects better laborers than the natives, who are inclined to indulge in gentlemanly vices and to take time for pleasure, and who love dress and display. \* \* \*

#### PEOPLE WHO DO NOT EMPLOY CHINESE DO NOT WANT THEM.

There was considerable evidence taken by the Commission at Manila to the effect that the Chinese should be excluded. The people who employ Chinese in business want them to come in, but those who do not employ them are opposed to their admission. There was testimony before us to the point that the Chinese take out of the country everything they can; that they spend little in the country because they live on little; that they intermarry with the Filipino women, and that they produce a race which does not furnish good citizens; that many of the great troubles of the islands are caused by Chinese and their descendants. Most of the witnesses concur in stating that it would not be advisable to let the Chinese come into the country without restriction. The natives do not like them, and their presence frequently causes trouble.

#### NATIVES BUILT THE ONLY RAILROAD IN THE ISLANDS.

It was stated before us that the natives built the railroad to Dagupan. The production of rice along its tributary territory has increased nearly 100 per cent, owing to the opening of the country through which the railroad went. We believe that in many parts of the archipelago the native is quite capable of developing his own country.

#### CHINESE DROVE OUT NATIVE SKILLED ARTISANS.

Some years ago nearly all the artisans, such as carpenters, stone masons, builders, and bricklayers, were natives; now they are

nearly all Chinese. You can hardly find a native carpenter or bricklayer.

#### CHINAMAN USEFUL BUT A GREAT DRAIN ON THE COUNTRY (VOL. 2, P. 17).

[From testimony of Edwin H. Warner.]

Q. I would like to know your ideas about what restriction ought to be placed upon bringing Chinese into this country, if any. You are a business man here, and I would like to know your opinion from a business man's standpoint.

A. It is a very difficult problem, that. The first thing that you have got to take into consideration is that in this province you will find that the Chinese are very unpopular; on the other hand, in other provinces they are popular. The Chinaman is very useful so far as Manila goes—that is, from a business standpoint. He is a very useful man because he does most of the cooly work.

Q. That same remark would apply to Iloilo and Cebu? I mean the general desirability of admitting him there.

A. If you take the Chinaman here as a rule, he is a very good distributor of merchandise; that is to say, they have had the whole of the import business; that has all been in the hands of the Chinese. On the other hand, the Chinese are a great drain on the country.

Q. You mean they do not add to the wealth of the islands?

A. No; they invest nothing here.

#### NEVER SHORT OF FILIPINO LABOR (VOL. 2, P. 18).

Q. I want to know whether you think well of them; whether it would be necessary to have them here. Suppose the mines were opened up and railroads built, and large undertakings in the plantations started, would it be practicable to get native labor that would be able to run these things without the Chinese?

A. We have a mine in Bulacan, and we were never short of men.

Q. You used Indians entirely?

A. These Tagalogs. When the railway was built there was never a lack of laborers, and they used natives. In some parts of the islands there is a shortage of labor.

#### NATIVES NOT LAZY, BUT HARD WORKING.

Q. I have read in books that the natives are lazy, and that if you started a large industry you might any day find yourself short of laborers. How is that?

A. No; some of these men have been working for ten years and have never missed a day. They are the most docile men to work.

Q. Is that true of the Visayan as well as of the Tagalog provinces?

A. Yes.

Q. How is it at Tarlac? Is it easy to get laborers there?

A. Yes; sometimes it is easy, and at other times it is difficult.

Q. The Bohol natives have a pretty good reputation for industry, have they not?

A. Yes; and the Ilocos people. In the harvest time they go down south and take in all the crops.

Q. They are a very hard-working people?

A. Yes; and then they go up north and do the same.

Q. I have been told that you could not get natives to do cooly work, such as unloading steamers, etc.

A. Oh, yes, you can.

Q. Do any Chinese women come here?

A. No; they are not allowed to. That is the trouble.

Q. That promotes a half-breed population?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of citizens do they make?

A. The Chinese half-breeds are causing all the trouble.

#### WOULD GIVE CHINESE FREE ENTRANCE (VOL. 2, P. 34).

[From testimony of Neil MacLoud.]

Q. Was there any sentiment against their coming and going?

A. They did all the cooly work and the natives had no chance, because the natives did twice the work the Indio would do.

Q. They supplanted the Indians in hard work?

A. Yes.

Q. Should the Chinese be excluded, in your opinion, from this island?

A. They should not be excluded; they should be allowed free entrance.

Q. Wherever the Chinese go in the world they supplant everyone else. You go to Singapore and you find 20,000 or 30,000 of them there; you go to Colombo and you find the same thing. They undersell everybody, and they work cheaper than any other person; and after they have made a certain amount of money they return to China. Under this statement do you think the Chinese should be allowed to come in without restriction?

A. He should not be excluded; but I think special legislation is wanted to let a large number of Chinese in. They should be obliged to work in the fields or do cooly work, and licenses for trading Chinese should be restricted.

Q. Have the Chinese who have come here in the past developed into traders?

A. A great many of them have. As soon as they get a few dollars, if they are coolies they develop into something else.

Q. How many of them?

A. In Manila now a very few, according to what used to be. Eighty thousand here in Manila.

Q. Is that the normal number?

A. We have had half a million Chinamen here in my time.

Q. What, here in Manila?

A. In Manila and the provinces. We have had 120,000 here in Manila and half a million all over the islands.

Q. You have had 120,000 in Manila?

A. Yes, in Manila alone, in my time.

Q. In what years?

A. The sixties and seventies. I am quite an old stager here.

Q. Any Portuguese?

A. Very, very few.

Q. If the Visayan natives will do their work, and the natives of the northern and southern sections of Luzon will do the work in those sections, you would need Chinese only to take the place of these Tagalogs; isn't that so?

A. Yes.

Q. Isn't it quite likely that the Tagalogs will become industrious under new legislative and industrial conditions?

A. Yes, if you keep them in place and at work—as long as they are kept at work. I think after you have read this paper which I handed you, you will be able to ask me some questions relating to the Chinese question. Of course I am talking of going ahead with work on roads and railroads. You have got to make roads where they do not now exist, and you have to make railroads where they do not exist. This is the finest country for railroads that I ever saw.

EASY TO GET ALL NATIVE LABORERS NEEDED (VOL. 2, P. 115).

[From testimony of Adolph Von Bosch.]

NOTE.—Mr. Von Bosch is a Belgian and has lived in the island for ten years past. He speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish, New Greek, Holland Dutch, and Tagalog.

Q. In your own experience, have you had serious trouble in getting on with the native workmen? Have you had any difficulty in getting the right sort of labor?

A. I have never had the slightest trouble with anyone.

Q. Are you able to get all the help you want?

A. If I only say I want to go anywhere, there are 40 men ready to go.

WAGE RATE \$50 TO \$100 MEXICAN, \$30 TO \$60 GOLD, A YEAR.

Q. How much a month or year do your woodcutters average in wages?

A. A woodcutter would not earn more than between \$60 and \$100 Mexican a year, and that would be paid him in part in dry goods, gin, cigars, and rice.

ACTUAL COST OF LABOR \$15 TO \$30 A YEAR.

Q. And this sum which you have mentioned is what the dry goods, etc., would actually cost you?

A. Oh, no; there is 50 per cent profit for me on that. Of course, if you want the truth I will tell you. That profit is on dry goods and cigars and manufactured goods, but not on rice. The profit on dry goods and cigars is 50 per cent.

Q. I wanted to know if this statement you made as to the value of the earnings of the natives was the actual cost to you or to them.

A. No; that refers to the value of his work.

CHINESE ARE NOT HONEST AS MERCHANTS (VOL. 2, P. 175).

[From testimony of Señor Legarda, capitalist and native of Manila.]

Q. You are pretty well acquainted with the Chinese, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been here a long time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of citizens do they make?

A. In the commercial competition in which they enter they cause a loss in all the objects which they have anything to do with.

Q. What do you mean by that—cause a loss? Do they undersell other people?

A. They discredit the products. They adulterate the products.

Q. You think they are not honest merchants?

A. I think not.

CHINESE ARE GOOD LABORERS.

Q. How are they with regard to labor, whether they work well or not?

A. Oh, yes; they work better than the Indian.

Q. How are they as agricultural laborers?

A. Very good; but they do not engage in that because they get greater remuneration in business.

Q. Are there many of them who labor on farms and plantations?

A. None; they are all engaged in commerce.

\* \* \* \* \*

FILIPINOS WOULD DO THE WORK, BUT AT GREATER COST (VOL. 2, P. 179).

Q. Would not the Filipino work if the Chinese were not here?

A. Yes; but labor would be a little more dear. The Indian would not do everything that the Chinaman does.

Q. Wouldn't he do it by degrees if there wasn't anybody else to do the work?

A. Yes; little by little.

FILIPINO SENTIMENT OPPOSED TO CHINAMEN.

Q. What is the general sentiment of the Filipinos as regards the Chinese?

A. Terribly against the Chinese.

Q. Then if the Chinese were excluded from coming here, leaving those here who are here now, you think the Filipinos would approve of it?

A. I believe so; yes, indeed, it would be a very good political measure.

NATIVES SHOULD NOT BE IMPROVED OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH (VOL. 2, P. 179).

[From testimony of Charles Ilderton Barnes, partner in the firm of Warner, Barnes & Co., exporters, resident of Manila for twenty-four years.]

Q. You think, then, that there are laborers enough already in the country to meet immediate demands in the development of the country and the building of roads and railways?

A. I think so, unless there are more people killed than I know of. I think so. You know the native in the interior, where he is not contaminated by bad influences, is not a bad sort of man; he is pretty honest. You don't generally lose much money with the natives, which is not usual with the Spanish and mestizos. I think he ought to have a chance to populate these islands, and we should not "improve" him off the face of the earth with some combination of Chinese and natives, which we know does not produce a very satisfactory result.

CHINESE SHOULD BE LET IN AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.

[From testimony of H. L. Higgins, engineer and general manager of the railway company—road 122 miles long—resident of Manila since 1887.]

Q. Will you give us your views on the Chinese question, whether they ought to be admitted or not, and why? We have taken a good deal of proof on that subject.

A. If the Chinese come in here and are allowed to trade they will simply spoil everything. If admitted here the same as in Java, under the contract system of three years, and used more or less as beasts of burden for coolie labor, then it will be all right for contract work. It will be all right if they could be brought in here for contract work.

Q. And then sent out when the contract was complied with.

A. Yes; because it is just a question now whether the Indian will work, or, if he does work, whether he won't ask exorbitant wages, wages in excess of the amount that his labor is worth.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE WOULD COMPEL NATIVES TO WORK FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

Q. If there were no Chinese here would the Filipinos work?

A. The Chinese are good workers, and of course if they came here the Filipino people would find their bread was being taken away from them, and they would be compelled to work for almost nothing.

\* \* \* \* \*

NATIVES BUILT THE RAILROAD.

Q. How was your road built—by Chinese labor?

A. No; Indian labor. We tried the Chinese on one section, and they didn't do good work. They would not work in water. The Indian will work in water better than a Chinaman.

WAGE RATE 16½ CENTS A DAY.

Q. Did you have any difficulty with the wages of your laborers?

A. No; our general wages ran up to about 32½ cents a day Mexican (16½ cents American).

Q. Do you feed the men in addition to that?

A. No; just pay them at the end of the week.

Q. Will the Indian do as much work as the Chinaman in the same time?

A. On a day wage they will; on piecework the Chinaman works like a slave, but put him on day work and he won't do anything.

NATIVES WOULD MURDER THE CHINESE.

[From testimony of Jose Camps, vol. 2, p. 342, coffee planter and hotel keeper.]

Q. In your opinion, what action ought to be taken in regard to the Chinese coming here?

A. I think you will find that in the provinces you will have to treat the question in a different way. For instance, in the province of Cavite it would be too much responsibility to protect him against the natives. The natives would murder him.

Q. You are now speaking of agricultural laborers?

A. I am speaking of agricultural laborers.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHINESE DRIVE NATIVES OUT (VOL. 2, P. 344).

Q. They (the natives) do the lighterage work?

A. Yes.



Q. And they drive the carabaos?

A. In the last ten years the Chinese have been steadily forcing them out of that business and getting it for themselves. Previously, when I first came here, every carabao driver was a native; now more than half are Chinese.

ADVENTUROUS AMERICAN EXPLOITATION SHOULD BE PREVENTED (VOL. 2, P. 352).

[From testimony of Dr. Frank S. Bourns, practicing physician.]

Q. Do you think the idea of exploiting this country for the benefit of adventurous Americans ought to be discouraged?

A. Entirely.

WOULD NOT ADMIT THE CHINESE—NATIVE HAS HIGHER ASPIRATIONS (VOL. 2, P. 367).

Q. What is your opinion as to the admission of the Chinese?

A. I do not believe that the Chinese should be allowed to come in here without restriction.

Q. You can go on and state your restrictions, please, Doctor. It is a serious question, and one in which I am greatly interested, on account of my very long residence in China and my great desire not to do any injustice to these people. What restrictions do you recommend?

A. We have promised the Filipinos that we will establish a government here for the Filipinos. Just at the present time there are some difficulties on the labor question in the provinces on account of the erroneous ideas that the Filipinos have in their heads as to what liberty is. They consider it a license, and that equality means that the laboring man is as good as the employer—false notions which I think can be gotten out of their heads in a comparatively short time. I believe that the result of our presence here will be to raise the price of labor to a point where it will be worth while to the Filipino to apply himself to work, and that he will be better contented than he is now, and that we should not, therefore, admit without restriction labor which tends rather to make the Filipino's wages less than they are at present or than they have been. Then, too, we know that the Chinaman does not leave his money in this country. His object is to acquire money and return to China, so that it is taken out of the country immediately. He is more frugal than the native, although the native is ordinarily able to get along with a very small amount. The native has higher aspirations than the Chinaman; he does like to live well if he can. I believe, therefore, if by our policy we can better the condition of the Filipino workingman that it would make him so much more contented with American rule.

Q. You believe he would work if the Chinaman were not here?

A. Yes, I do. There would be some difficulty for some months.

Q. You believe, then, that the labor question has the same aspects here as at home?

A. Yes. I do not place the Chinaman on as high a plane as I do the native.

Q. Don't you think our contiguity to China would result in bringing over many thousands or millions of them, if they were not restricted as to their coming?

A. Yes, I do.

ALL MANUAL LABOR PERFORMED BY NATIVES (VOL. 2, P. 417).

[From testimony of Senor Luzuriaga, resident of Bacolod, island of Negros.]

Q. In that island (Negros) do the Chinese do manual labor, or are they shopkeepers?

A. No, sir; all the manual labor there is done by natives. The Chinese are shopkeepers. Some of them are plantation owners. In Iloilo, some Chinese are day laborers, but they were brought by contract from China.

WOULD ADMIT 4,000,000 CHINESE IN ORDER TO BRING NATIVES TO THEIR SENSES AND MAKE THEM WORK FOR A "REASONABLE LIVING WAGE" (VOL. 2, P. 451).

[From Exhibit 5.]

There is room for three to four millions of Chinese comfortably, while only about 200,000 are the present estimate. Chinese coolies and the buffalo are two essentials. The place can not get on without them, and were there any roadmaking, railway, or agricultural work being done, at least a million of Chinese would be absorbed right off, and the next year another million, and so on until the population be half Chinese—to make the natives come to their senses and work for a reasonable "living wage."

CHEAP LABOR THE LIFELOOD OF THE PHILIPPINES.

As before said, cheap labor is the lifeblood of this country, and the natives being few (only 8,000,000), and these few being disinclined to work, there is no solution of the difficulty except a free admission of Chinese labor, and the Chinaman is the most industrious and most economical of known Asiatics.

EXTRACTS FROM SECOND PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORT, TAFT COMMISSION, OCTOBER 15, 1901.

THE LABOR PROBLEM (VOL. 1, P. 27).

The Commission is not prepared to make recommendations in regard to the admission of Chinese as laborers. It is very diffi-

cult to secure good labor in the islands, especially skilled labor. Labor such as is secured is irregular, poor, and much more expensive for work done than in the United States. There is not the slightest danger of pauper competition in these islands with the laborers of the United States. How much of the difficulty is due to unsettled conditions and how much is inherent in the race we can not say, but we think the tranquilizing of the provinces will certainly make labor better and easier to get, though it will long be unsatisfactory when measured by American standards. Throughout the archipelago wages have doubled and in many cases trebled since 1898. In too many instances the immediate result of doubling the wage is to induce the laborer to work just half as many days.

LABOR IN THE PROVINCES.

The following items are taken from testimony given before the Commission on its trip through the various islands of the archipelago:

LABOR 12½ CENTS TO 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY (P. 72).

Señor Gaspar Zerbito, presidente of Masbate, said that day laborers in the interior towns got from 25 to 50 cents per day, including food, while in Masbate they were paid 1 peso per day, without food. Stated that this had been the wage in Masbate since American occupation. It was formerly 25 to 50 cents, with food. The food consisted of rice and fish, worth about 10 cents a day.

LABOR 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY (P. 73).

Señor Pedro de Jesus, presidente of Milagros, stated that the people of his town gained a livelihood by agriculture and by fishing. The daily wage was 50 cents per day, with food. Daily wage before Americans came was 30 cents.

LABOR 12½ CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Señor Josa de la Rosa, of Magdalena: People live mostly on tubers, which they raise. Cut wood for their own use only. Had no cattle there since the plague. Daily wage, 25 cents Mexican, same as formerly.

LABOR 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Señor Valentin Caparina, presidente of San Augustin: Daily wage, 50 cents, with food. Wages before miners came, 25 cents.

LABOR, 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Senor Perfecto Asuero, presidente of Mandaon: Cattle raising was principal industry, but most had died by disease. They raise corn, tobacco, "canotes," and cut fire wood. Exported some fire wood, also some tobacco. Daily wage 50 cents, with food. Had been that for five years. Before that was 25 cents. Increase caused by coming of vessels into that port.

LABOR, 20 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Senor Vidal, at Capiz: The speaker said that the daily wages in Capiz was about 40 cents Mexican per day. He thought, in view of the hard times, and if the work was continuous, laborers could be had for 25 cents Mexican per day.

POLICEMEN RECEIVE \$3 PER MONTH.

Señor Andriano Enriquez, of Carcar (p. 152): He said his town now had 30 policemen on salary and 130 militiamen who served without pay. Their policemen received about 6 pesos per month.

SUGAR PLANTERS PAY 20 TO 30 PER CENT INTEREST.

Señor Aniceto Clarin, of Loay (p. 159): He said most of the sugar planters borrowed money on their property; pay 20 to 25 per cent, and some as high as 30 per cent interest on their money.

INTEREST RATE 2 PER CENT PER MONTH.

Señor Enugdio Acebedo, of Palo (p. 165): Being asked what rate of interest the people paid on money, he said about 2 per cent a month.

LABOR 25 TO 37.5 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Señor Juan Calenzoga, presidente of Baybay (p. 166): Referring to the daily wage of laborers, he said it varied according to the class of work. In Tacloban, ordinary laborers got 50 cents Mexican per day with food, and 75 cents Mexican without. They had been receiving this wage since American occupation; before that it was 40 cents.

LABOR 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Señor Fulgencio Contreras, of Nueva Caceres (p. 181): He said that during Spanish times day labor was paid 20 cents per day, while now it was 50 cents.

LABOR 25 CENTS GOLD PER DAY.

Señor Eduardo Nepomuceno, presidente of Boac: Being asked the daily wage in Marinduque, the speaker said it was 50 cents.

LAND VALUES \$1.20 TO \$3 GOLD PER ACRE.

Señor Angel Lopez, presidente of Bacnotan (p. 227): Inquiry developed that the value of sugar, tobacco, and rice lands in the province ranged from 60 to 150 pesos per hectare, such land having increased greatly in value during the past year.

WAGE RATE 50 CENTS PER DAY.

The "journal" or day's wage in Isabela was \$1 Mexican. There was a little sugar raised in the province, but they had no mills. The average life of good tobacco land was about twelve years, although good river-bottom land would sometimes last twenty years without fertilizing. \* \* \* The price of labor had gone up from 50 cents per day to its present price \$1, at which latter figure there was a good supply.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INSULAR COMMITTEE, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1902.

PRESSED TO ADMIT CHINESE.

Governor TAFT (p. 182). We are pressed to admit the Chinese in order that those who invest capital may have a class of labor on which they may rely. The skilled laborer among the Filipinos does not meet the demand in the islands. There were a good many Chinamen, but that supply has been now exhausted, and the merchants, people who desire to invest capital, are pressing the Commission to admit skilled labor. I received a letter from General Wright yesterday morning, stating that the Commission recommended to Congress the conferring on it of discretionary power to admit, temporarily, skilled labor under such restrictions that it shall only serve until, by industrial schools and other ways, the skilled labor among the Filipinos may be increased. The Filipino is skillful with his hands, and there is not the slightest difficulty in his learning to be a carpenter, brick or stone mason, machinist, or engineer.

SHORT OF LABOR (P. 247).

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Could the railroads be constructed by native labor?

Governor TAFT. I hope so. I have doubts about it. We have had a great deal of difficulty in securing enough labor to construct the Benguet wagon road from Pozoubio to Baguio. That is a road we are very much interested in, because the wagon road must be constructed before the railroad is constructed, in order to carry the material for the road, and we have not succeeded in getting as much labor as we wanted.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHINESE DRIVE FILIPINOS OUT OF BUSINESS.

Governor TAFT. So far as the importation of Chinese is concerned, the chief hostility of the natives is not to the Chinese laborers, but to the Chinese traders. The Chinese laborer after he has been in the islands, if he is not restricted, in six months becomes a trader, and he is greatly more successful in trading and more economical in living than the Filipino, and he drives the Filipino out of business by competition, and, as a consequence, there is a very deep feeling in the islands against him as a trader.

I have a letter from General Wright on the subject which seems to be now under consideration by the commercial bodies in Manila with reference to the temporary admission of skilled Chinese labor and of cooly labor for particular work, and I shall be glad at the next session if I may submit that correspondence. The lack of skilled labor is a very serious one in the development of the islands. General Wright thinks it possible, and I agree with him, that they might be let in temporarily. He incloses a communication from a shipbuilding firm, in which the firm says that if they could admit Chinese skilled labor they would establish at once a shipbuilding establishment, and that it would be the means of educating the Filipinos by apprenticeship in skilled labor. We hope to do a great deal of that by the manual training schools which we are establishing, but there is to-day a great dearth of skilled labor in the islands.

\* \* \* \* \*

Then I beg to have the privilege of reading from General Wright's letter, which I received about a week ago or less than a week ago, and which may be more useful to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and yet which bears generally upon the power of the Commission. He says:

"I take it for granted that among the important topics of discussion between you and the authorities at Washington will be the insular policy as to the exclusion or admission of Chinese. It is a subject which we have discussed frequently and upon which I believe we are agreed. I think it well to say, however—in view of the multiplicity of subjects upon which you have to deal, that you may not overlook it—that, in my judgment, it is extremely important that, should it be the policy of the Executive and Congress to continue the exclusion of Chinese from the United States by treaty and legislation as heretofore, it is very important that these laws should not be enforced in their entirety here. The Filipino laborer, as he is, can not be relied upon at this time for steady work.

"I think it very probable that under American administration, as his horizon broadens and his wants increase, his disposition to work, in order to gratify those wants and better his condition, will increase proportionately. But that is a work of time and education. It is very doubtful if to-day any large public work could

be successfully carried to completion without great delay and increased expenses with Filipino laborers alone. The number of Filipino mechanics and other skilled laborers are extremely few and confined to a small number of trades.

"So, then, if railroads and other works of internal improvement are to be constructed, and shipyards, manufactures, etc., are to spring up in these islands, reliable labor becomes a necessity. Without it but little real progress can be made for a long time to come. I do not mean by this statement to say that we ought to throw the Philippine ports open to the free immigration of Chinese, for I do not believe that this ought to be done. I do mean, however, to assert that our ports here should not be hermetically sealed against them, and that either Congress should itself provide, or, what would be better, give the government established here the authority to provide, for their admission under proper limitations.

"These limitations may be made stringent enough to require their removal whenever the necessity for their importation ceases to exist. Persons or corporations requiring the use of either skilled or unskilled laborers might be required to give bond and security for their return to China after a specified time or on demand of the government here.

"Inclosed I send you a communication from Messrs. Cameron & McLaughlin on this subject, which seems to me to state the case fairly well and which is worth perusal. A few days since I had a visit from a Mr. Twentymen, who is the managing director of the great shipbuilding firm of Boyd & Farnham, of Shanghai, who was brought in by Messrs. Cameron & McLaughlin.

"He stated that he was very much impressed with Manila as the site for a great shipbuilding and repairing establishment, and that he would be glad, either alone or in conjunction with American capitalists, to build one here if he were assured that he might bring in Chinese skilled labor, and that he was willing to do so under any reasonable guaranty as to their return. I understand there are several other industries awaiting the action of our Government with reference to the Chinese-labor question."

The letter from Cameron & McLaughlin, with the permission of the committee, I will read:

"MANILA, P. I., January 3, 1902.

"Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT,

"Acting Governor, Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

"SIR: We beg to respectfully submit for your consideration the fact that there is a great scarcity of mechanics and skilled laborers in these islands, and it is doubtless within your personal knowledge that this circumstance precludes the possibility of any new industrial enterprise being successfully undertaken here on a large scale. Skilled American workmen are, unfortunately, unable to endure the great strain of physical labor in this enervating climate, and the law prohibits the importation of skilled labor from China. Those who are anxious to open up any new business in the Philippines which involves the employment of any considerable number of skilled laborers are therefore placed at great disadvantage, as compared with Singapore, Hongkong, and competing ports in China.

"As American citizens representing American interests here, and being identified with the development of these islands and interested in everything appertaining to their welfare, and being desirous of seeing Manila become the foremost city of the Far East, commercially and industrially, we earnestly and most respectfully place this before you, and trust that you will consider the advisability of submitting a special report on the subject to His Excellency the President of the United States, through the honorable Secretary of War, to the end that a recommendation may be made to Congress to authorize skilled labor to be admitted from China into the Philippines, under such restrictions upon the employers who introduce such labor as will enable the collector of customs at Manila to safeguard all of the provisions of the Congressional act herein proposed.

"In view of the great scarcity of artisans and mechanics in these islands, we beg to respectfully represent that it would unquestionably be in the interests of the public generally if it might be admissible to introduce skilled labor from China under reasonable restrictions. In no other way can the people of these islands, notably the people of Manila, compete with other cities of the Far East in industrial and manufacturing enterprises.

"There is but little skilled labor in these islands, and what there is is very imperfect. By the introduction of skilled labor from Singapore and Hongkong a tremendous impetus would be given to trade, and the benefit to all the people of the Philippines would be felt immediately.

"With artisans here of the highest skill, all work requiring trained mechanics could be performed better and cheaper, and in time these skilled artisans could instruct a class in the Philippines who would be capable to do the work; that is to say, apprentices could be obtained here from among the natives to assist the skilled



workmen brought here at the start, and these apprentices would thus learn the various trades and in this way these islands would in a few years furnish all the skilled mechanics and artisans that the growing industries would require."

**FILIPINOS MAKE ADMIRABLE SKILLED WORKMEN.**

I may interject here that there is no doubt about the capacity of the Filipino to make an admirable skilled workman. His manual skill is capable of the highest development. That is shown both by carving, by the few instances that there are of skilled carving among the Filipinos, and by work that you can pick up here and there that has been done by the Filipino:

"The insular Philippine government would in this way be practically establishing a great manual training school, without cost to the people, for the education and instruction of the rising generation in the industries and trades, and would thus, in so far as the manufacturing industries in these islands are concerned, be doing precisely what the government is now doing so well, but at large expense, in the matter of general education—that is, fitting the native for the higher degrees and responsibilities of citizenship.

"Until some general provision is made for the introduction of skilled labor from China it will be impossible for any company or syndicate, however great its capital, or even for the insular government, with all its resources, to economically and successfully undertake any great private or public work, such as the building of steam railways on a large scale in a limited time, with a view to the early development of the immense natural resources of these islands. Without this skilled labor it would in like manner be impossible to institute any great shipbuilding enterprise or other project that would result in the expenditure of large sums of money, which would require the employment of labor on a scale sufficiently large to speedily result in the general betterment of the conditions of all the people.

"It is a well-known fact that a number of men have visited Manila during the past year, chiefly from the United States, but some from other countries, with the object of establishing industrial enterprises in this city to convert the hard woods and other native products of these islands into manufactured articles, and supply the demand for such goods in China and other countries in the Far East. It is an unfortunate fact that while Manila has all the natural advantages desired in a manufacturing town it has been impossible for any of these great enterprises to be undertaken, simply because of the inability to secure skilled artisans here or to bring them in from China. It is manifestly most unfortunate for the prestige and supremacy of Manila as a commercial and manufacturing city that no authority has been vested in the governor of these islands to authorize the introduction of skilled labor from China in cases where it is obviously advantageous to every interest of the government and the people of the Philippines.

"It is well known to every person who has had occasion to investigate the subject that the Philippine Islands do not possess the skilled labor that is necessary to carry out any public or private work of considerable magnitude. To undertake this with the unskilled workmen who are now here would mean a question of many years to perform a work which could readily be done by skilled Chinese workmen in as many months.

"In so small a matter as that of repairing the little coasting vessels that ply in the interisland trade the annual loss is very large, owing to the detention of ships in docks arising from want of skilled labor. The ships that can be most successfully operated in the trade of these islands are those of very light draft. Many of these can not safely cross the rough China Sea for repairs. The time lost here in waiting for repairs, due wholly to lack of skilled labor, represents a loss to the shipowners of the islands of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. This loss in turn must be made good, in part at least, by the merchants and others who use the ships, and consequently is a tax upon the industries and commerce of the islands, and ultimately becomes a burden upon the people generally.

"There is also the extra cost of insurance in sending a small vessel to Hongkong for repairs, it being at least 6 per cent of the value of the boat each way, or equivalent to 12 per cent of the entire value of the vessel for insurance both ways, which is a large item. Even at these high rates, which is a great burden on the shipping interests in the Philippines, the marine companies do not wish to insure these small boats to cross the China Sea.

"In view of the foregoing statement of facts, which are largely within your personal knowledge, we respectfully request that you will present the matter to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, with the recommendation for the necessary legislation to import skilled labor from China into the Philippines when in the opinion of the civil governor of these islands the introduction of such labor is necessary to promote the public welfare, or under some such general law as Congress in its wisdom may deem it expedient to enact.

"CAMERON & McLAUGHLIN."

The general view of the Commission is against the introduction of Chinese labor. That is, as I have already explained to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as a political question the feeling of the people is against the introduction of the Chinaman, because he goes into trade and becomes a competitor in trade and drives out the Filipino engaged in the same trade. The motives, therefore, of the Commission, from a political standpoint, are strong to exclude the Chinese. I think, therefore, that they might be trusted, if Congress will do so, with the right to allow, temporarily, the introduction of Chinese skilled labor, and perhaps even of unskilled labor—although upon that point I am not so certain; General Wright has suggested it—under restrictions for the removal of the Chinese—such restrictions as the Commission may impose—for I am sure Congress may be certain that the power will not be abused in the direction of too general admission of the Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the principal classes of laborers who would come in under that definition of skilled laborer?

Governor TAFT. Carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, and machinists.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there not be a great demand for the admission of common laborers?

Governor TAFT. Yes; there would.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you permit skilled labor to come in for the benefit of one class of capitalists—

Governor TAFT. You would have to allow it for all.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to say that it would be difficult to say that the man who wished to build railroads should not be allowed to employ unskilled labor.

Governor TAFT. No; I think there might be a distinction between the skilled and the unskilled labor, because there is unskilled labor in the islands. There is no doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that could be employed advantageously in the building of railroads?

Governor TAFT. I think that after the capitalists became accustomed to the peculiarities of that labor they might make it useful. I say so because I have talked with a good many quartermasters who have had a great many Filipinos under them, and some quartermasters are much more successful in securing steady labor from the Philippine Islands than are others, showing that it is a matter of tact and of understanding the Filipino nature.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the receipt of regular wages at a fair rate, and better than they have been accustomed to receive, would tend to induce the Filipino to become a laborer on railroads?

Governor TAFT. I think it would help. Of course, the difficulty with a laborer is this: You get 1,200 men working on a railroad and pay them off on Saturday night, and you will not get more than about 300 or 400 Monday morning; they would not come, probably, until Tuesday or Wednesday. It is that lack of constancy in labor that is the difficulty with Filipino unskilled labor, but I think they can be trained.

I am not discouraged about unskilled labor, though the capitalists and the merchants in Manila would not agree with me about that. I think that the unskilled-labor market has not been given a fair chance. The unsettled conditions of the country have prevented there being a fair test throughout the country. It is trying upon one used to the regularity of American labor or the regularity of Chinese labor; but nevertheless I do not despair at all of securing Filipino unskilled labor. But, of course, skilled labor is out of the question. The supply does not exist, and we can only hope to bring it about by manual-training schools and such a system as that.

Governor TAFT. We of the Commission are very much opposed to the general introduction of Chinese labor. We would want to avoid the charge, made in the insurgent proclamations which have been used, that we expected to use the Chinese to exploit these islands, and, in fact, turn them over to people from China for the purpose of development.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you please outline the provision of law that you would like passed touching that subject?

Governor TAFT. I can state generally that what I should like would be that the Chinamen should be excluded altogether from entering United States ports from the Philippine Islands. I mean that the Congressional act should be made to apply to the Philippines as if it were foreign country with reference to the Chinese, and then that there be given to the Commission power to allow the introduction of skilled labor, at least, under such restrictions as would secure the removal of that skilled labor as admitted under restrictions within a reasonable time. But it is a matter the details of which would be difficult here to draw, and I think it might be trusted to the Commission or to the legislative body that succeeds the Commission.

Mr. PATTERSON. Let me ask you is there any prospect for white labor to come to those islands?

Governor TAFT. No, sir. In Benguet and Bontoc, and possibly in some of the other mountain regions, white labor might be employed. That labor would be mining labor only. The climate in Benguet, Lepanto, and Bontoc is such that American labor could work in the sun as well as the natives could.

Mr. HITT. What is the proportion of the 200,000 or 250,000 of them (Chinese) who are unskilled, or coolie laborers, now—not when they came?

Governor TAFT. I suppose half of them are unskilled laborers.

Mr. HITT. They all were when they came?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HITT. You do not know the value of the Filipino on the sugar plantations—whether he is worth anything?

NATIVES GATHER ALL THE SUGAR CANE.

Governor TAFT. No, I do not; but I know all the reaped sugar cane that is cut on the Philippine Islands is cut by Filipinos and that the Chinese do not work in the fields.

Mr. HITT. Is he effective; can he stand the heat between the rows?

Governor TAFT. Oh, yes.

Mr. HITT. How does he do in the rice fields, where it is so wet?

Governor TAFT. He does very well indeed.

Mr. HITT. Are not the Chinese considered more successful and efficient than the Filipinos for rice planting?

Governor TAFT. They are not generally used in the Philippine Islands. I would say, of course, that the Chinaman is a very fine laborer if he is taught what to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of those 150,000 in the islands, you said 75,000 probably are coolies. What are the balance?

Governor TAFT. They are divided between the skilled laborers and the tradesmen; I should think the tradesmen were greatly in the majority.

The CHAIRMAN. How many thousands are skilled laborers?

Governor TAFT. That would only be a guess. I could not say; I should think the number of skilled laborers is small; I should doubt if they exceeded 5,000, although that is only a guess.

Mr. HAMILTON. There have been uprisings of the Filipinos against the Chinese and, in the past, large numbers of Chinese have been massacred, have they not?

Governor TAFT. That was long before we came there.

Mr. HAMILTON. Yes; I know.

Governor TAFT. I believe there have been disturbances of that sort.

CHINESE THE ENEMY OF FILIPINO LABOR.

[Excerpts from translation of a letter from Mariano Frias, of Cavite, to Mr. Felipe Buencamino.]

Tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and show that the country, without deserving it, has several bitter enemies—the friars, the Chinese, and even the Spaniards. These are those who desire that the Filipinos should be divided; for, should they agree, good-bye to the good dinners and bargains.

Chinese immigration is highly prejudicial to the country, and although the lack of labor is now evident, that is not because of the natives, but the lack of encouragement, equity, and especially a certain amount of despotism and lack of confidence with which the Philippine employees are usually treated. The failure of the gang of laborers organized and sent by you to Abra or Benguet finds an explanation in this.

In the arsenal of this port it is observed that, little by little, salaries are being reduced, and that they will continue to be reduced, without doubt, to the level of that of the laborers of the varadero of Canacao. The equality in the salaries of this institution has its raison d'être in the change of the permanent character of the employment of those who prove their qualifications, which is not the case in the arsenal with regard to the Philippine laborers, while the Chinese or natives of Macao never suffered any change and are better established than anybody else.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PHILIPPINE COMMITTEE, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1902.

CHINESE AND FILIPINO LABOR (P. 96).

Senator HALE. Do you think it is a possibility or a probability that in expending this large amount of money on public works you will be driven to the necessity of bringing in Chinese?

Governor TAFT. That is what the contractors say.

Senator HALE. You think it may come to that?

Governor TAFT. I hope not. Some of the quartermasters in the Army—Captain Butt, particularly—think it is possible by care to secure labor and teach it constancy. But if you talk with the business man in Manila, who is usually not very friendly toward the Filipino, he scouts the idea; and I think possibly you have

already had a petition from the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila to allow the entrance of Chinese because the labor of the Filipinos is so unsatisfactory.

HAS BECOME A POLITICAL QUESTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator CARMACK. Is there not considerable prejudice among the Filipinos against the introduction of Chinese?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir. It is a political question as well as an industrial question. It is one upon which the Commission has made no recommendation, because it is such a delicate question.

CHINESE WORK FOR \$6 TO \$7.50 GOLD PER MONTH.

The Chinaman comes into the country and labors, say, at 12 silver dollars a month and 15 silver dollars a month. Out of that, the local saying is, he saves \$16 to \$18. At any rate, he is not not there for more than three or four months before he has capital enough out of what he has earned to set up a store, and when he sets up a store the Filipino who has a store next to him is driven out of business.

DEMAND FOR MORE CHINAMEN CAUSED BY INCREASED WAGE RATE (P. 99).

I think the picture painted of the abundance of Filipino carpenters and mechanics in Manila is altogether fanciful, for the reason that there is the greatest demand for them in Manila now, and while there are some, almost all of the skilled mechanics are Chinamen, and the effect is this: The supply of Chinamen is limited by the exclusion law and the demand for building is increasing, and as a consequence the salaries of skilled Chinamen who are in Manila has doubled or trebled since I have been there. That is pretty conclusive proof that the statement that there are many carpenters and machinists available among the Filipinos has no foundation.

BITTER AGAINST THE CHINESE.

[From annual report of Mariano Frias, governor of the province of Cavite, January 14, 1902.]

The province of Cavite, by reason of the industriousness of its inhabitants, supplies the arsenal and shipyards of Canacao with a good contingent of hard-working and intelligent workmen, and would furnish more if these establishments would throw out altogether the Chinese workmen, who in everything and everywhere make ruinous competition in the country. They are mere parasites in the country which nurtures them; they spend very little, and consume only the products of their mother country. While it is true that as storekeepers and merchants the Chinese sell and manufacture cheaper than the natives, they do not trade with good faith—they manufacture in a slipshod way, badly, and substantially, and they doctor and adulterate everything.

This is why they prefer a retail business to any other industry; the simple transactions of buying and selling give them better opportunities for the exercise of fraud and their inveterate tendencies toward adulteration. They live huddled up in little pigsties; they are not remarkable for cleanliness, culture, or morality, and under the Spanish rule frequent attempts were made to prevent their immigration by the imposition of heavy taxes, contributions, and burdens in favor of the state, but these were borne without complaint. Past history shows that the Chinese, who were well received on account of their reputation for industriousness and submissiveness, have risen up against the government. In the revolution of 1896 they played a double game, and in the recent insurrection their behavior was no better. For them these islands are but a mine whence they extract money with which to enrich their own country, and if they wished to possess themselves of the archipelago all they would have to do would be to stretch forth their hands and take it.

MORO LABOR IN MINDANAO (P. 184).

Governor TAFT. In Mindanao, I am told by gentlemen who have gone down there, and who have looked into the question, that they can get Moro labor sufficient to run their sugar plantations. I do not know how true that is. That is their judgment; but I concur with the suggestion of the Senator that there will be constant pressure on us, because of the lack of industry of the Filipinos, to let in a race which is the most industrious in the world, I suppose—the Chinese. We have resisted that up to this time, and, so far as I know, we do not intend to yield to it if we have the power.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO THE ISLANDS (P. 265).

Senator CARMACK. I wish to ask you whether you think it will be necessary to throw open the doors to Chinese immigration in order to secure a supply of efficient and helpful labor for the development of the country?

Governor TAFT. I am profoundly hopeful that it will not be. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Commission to recommend such a policy. In certain parts of the archipelago the admission of Chinese labor without permission to trade, keeping him a laborer, and requiring those who bring him in to take him out again, may possibly aid, and would doubtless aid, in the development of islands like Mindanao, where the population is



scarce, but in Luzon, in Panay, in Negros, in the thickly populated islands, I am now hopeful that we can gradually give the people a motive for labor and that they can be so encouraged that their labor will be more efficient than it now is.

EFFECT ON PHILIPPINES OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION (P. 267).

Senator CARMACK. How will the people of the Philippines be affected by the importation of Chinese labor? I wish to call your attention in this connection to a statement from General MacArthur's last report, in which, speaking of the Chinese, he says:

"Such a people, largely endowed as they are with inexhaustible fortitude and determination, if admitted to the archipelago in any considerable numbers during the formative period which is now in progress of evolution, would soon have direct or indirect control of pretty nearly every productive interest, to the absolute exclusion alike of Filipinos and Americans.

"This view is stated with considerable emphasis, as unmistakable indications are apparent of organized and systematized efforts to break down all barriers, with a view to unrestricted Chinese immigration, for the purpose of quick and effective exploitation of the islands, a policy which would not only be ruinous to the Filipino people, but would in the end surely defeat the expansion of American trade to its natural dimensions in what is obviously one of its most important channels."

Do you think that is a correct statement of the effect of unrestricted Chinese immigration into the Philippines?

Governor TAFT. I think the effect of unrestricted Chinese immigration into the Philippines, as there said, would absorb nearly all the smaller avenues of trade. Just what effect it would have upon the labor problem is a little more difficult to say. Whether by creating a spirit of competition it would induce the Filipino laborer to do better than he does now I can not say. It is altogether conjectural.

PHILIPINO OPPOSITION TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Senator CARMACK. Are not the better class of Filipinos, those who are supporting the United States in the Philippine Islands, very much opposed to Chinese immigration?

Governor TAFT. Yes, sir; they all are.

Senator CARMACK. All of them?

Governor TAFT. The Tabacalera Company, which I think I have already mentioned as the largest company in the Philippine Islands, has been quite urgent to have us allow them to bring in Chinese skilled laborers with a view to the construction of warehouses and some other buildings connected with their tobacco plantations, saying they could not get Filipino skilled labor. And so with Spanish and foreign interests; and I have seen in the newspapers the petitions of American merchants in Manila, I think, for the admission of Chinese coolies.

OBSTACLES TO PACIFICATION OF THE ISLANDS.

Senator CARMACK. Is it not true that one of the great obstacles to the pacification of the islands has been, and is, the fear of bringing Chinese labor to the country, and the fear of sudden and excessive exploitation, and the belief that the United States want the islands purely for purposes of such exploitation?

Governor TAFT. Certainly there has been, if one can judge by the proclamations of the insurgents and by the statements of insurgent leaders, a very considerable attempt to make the public believe that that is the purpose of the Americans; and from that fact you may infer that a great many people have thought so. Now, with respect to the effect of Chinese importation, possibly that goes with it.

Senator CARMACK. What is that?

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE ISLANDS (P. 642).

Senator DUBOIS. Yes, sir. Yesterday I presented to the Senate and had read an appeal from the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila. I think almost every Senator received the same appeal.

The CHAIRMAN. It was presented to the Committee on Immigration, too.

Senator DUBOIS. I will not read it all unless you desire me to, but it says:

"Tobacco, hemp, and sugar plantations are only partially cultivated by reason of insufficiency of manual laborers. There are at present people in the city of Manila who came here for the purpose of investing in plantations, and to cultivate them upon lines in advance of the primitive ideas now in vogue. Investors are compelled to either leave these islands or await such time as laborers can be secured. This being the situation at present, without this legislation the Philippine Islands can not be properly developed."

The legislation they ask for is the repeal of the laws of Congress in regard to Chinese immigration, so that cooly labor shall be allowed to enter the Philippine Islands.

(P. 646.) Senator DUBOIS. Our bill provides for franchises. We invite capital over there. You are a pretty robust American yourself. Americans will go there with capital. They will want

some labor. They are not going to sit around and theorize and wait for the development of the Filipino mind. They want action for their money. Where are they going to get their labor? What labor is there for them?

General HUGHES. I should not be surprised if they could get the negro from America. I have looked into this matter. They can get labor from Japan without any trouble at all.

Senator DUBOIS. They can get the Japanese. There is no restriction against them.

General HUGHES. They can get millions, of course, from China.

JAPANESE THE BEST LABOR FOR THE ISLANDS (P. 647).

Senator DUBOIS. What labor will they turn to, naturally? What labor must they have and will they have? What is the best labor for them?

General HUGHES. The best man is the Japanese.

Senator DUBOIS. He is even more imitative than the Chinaman?

General HUGHES. He is a very much quicker man.

Senator DUBOIS. And more imitative?

General HUGHES. Yes.

Senator DUBOIS. Now, if it be not the Japanese, would it be the Chinese?

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN NEGROES.

General HUGHES. I am very much in earnest about giving the darky a chance, and I will tell you why. The darky troops whom they sent to Samar mixed with the natives at once. Wherever they came together they became great friends. When I withdrew the darky company from Santa Rita I was told that the natives even shed tears over their going away. I know they begged me to leave them.

WHAT LABOR WILL THE ISLANDS GET?

Senator DUBOIS. Let me ask you a question which you can answer directly. What labor do you think they will get there, white labor being excluded?

General HUGHES. And you also want the Japanese left out?

Senator DUBOIS. No. What labor will they get?

Senator PATTERSON. Outside of white labor?

Senator DUBOIS. White labor being excluded.

General HUGHES. I hope Japanese. They have a good deal of Chinese labor there now.

Senator DUBOIS. What do you believe?

General HUGHES. I have no doubt that will increase.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now restricted. The Chinese are shut out.

General HUGHES. But you can not keep them out.

Senator DUBOIS. I am coming to that, if you will allow the General to answer my question, if he will. White labor being excluded, what labor is going there?

General HUGHES. I think it is mainly Chinese.

DEMAND OF MANILA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (P. 648).

Senator DUBOIS. Do you not think the demand which the chamber of commerce makes represents the true sentiment of the Americans over there, and will represent the true sentiments of the Americans who go over there with capital, which is a demand that we remove the restriction and allow Chinese labor to come in? Do you not think that that demand will be incessant and peremptory?

General HUGHES. It is my opinion at present that there will be a demand for labor. I do not believe it will be nearly so great as they imagine. There is a great deal of labor in the Philippine Islands to-day that is not being utilized because they can not get the work. We never had any trouble at all in getting men whenever we said we wanted them, or in getting all we wanted. I remember one case at a sand spit at the island of Bohol, where there was nothing in sight apparently, except four or five fishermen, and our boat had gotten high and dry, 300 yards from the water, and we wanted it dragged down. The quartermaster simply held up his hand and called for men, and we had 35 in less than fifteen minutes.

Senator DUBOIS. The meeting of the chamber of commerce was held on the 3d day of January of this year. The petition states:

"The American Chamber of Commerce, of Manila, P. I., respectfully represents to your honorable body that by authority and under instruction of resolution adopted at a full meeting of this chamber held on the 3d day of January this chamber does petition and earnestly request the enactment of laws by Congress allowing cooly labor to enter the Philippine Islands under such restrictions and laws as the Philippine Commission may from time to time enact."

In your judgment, does that reflect the sentiment of all Americans over there?

General HUGHES. The trouble is this, Mr. Senator. Have you the list of the names of the signers of the petition? The reason I ask is that when I was there the chamber of commerce was composed almost entirely of British subjects. They are notoriously indifferent to our interests; in fact they have actually opposed us by their actions, if not in intent.

Senator DUBOIS. This is signed by F. E. Green, president.

General HUGHES. I do not know him.

Senator DUBOIS. That sounds like an American name, and it is also signed by Roger ap C. Jones, secretary.

General HUGHES. I should like before I acknowledge that as the sentiment of American interests to go over the names of those who belong to the chamber of commerce, because, as I tell you, when I left there it was mainly composed of foreigners. I do not suppose there were three Americans in it, and our interests would not have been considered in any action that commercial establishment took.

#### LABOR THAT WOULD GO TO THE ISLANDS (P. 649).

Senator DUBOIS. Leaving that out, then what labor do you think would go there?

General HUGHES. There is no doubt it would be Chinese if it can get there.

Senator DUBOIS. And the demand will be incessant on the part of capitalists who go there to remove the restrictions and to allow Chinese labor to go there?

General HUGHES. I do not know whether it will be in case you send Americans. As I said we never have had trouble in getting all the labor we want, and the English planters in Negros, and the Swiss, and the rest of them, Spaniards excepted, did not seem to have any trouble at all. I know they bothered me to death to let hundreds of men come from Panay for their harvest.

#### FEELING OF FILIPINOS TOWARD CHINESE.

The CHAIRMAN. I should like to ask one question in this connection. It has been stated to us from various sources, and most recently by Governor Taft, that there is a very great feeling of hostility among the Filipinos toward the Chinese; that they dislike them.

General HUGHES. That has been carried in some parts of the districts of the Visayas to an extreme extent. In one village—I think in Billiran, which is an island belonging to the province of Leyte—the natives took out all the Chinamen of the town and sacked them up with some rocks and sunk them. In another village of the same province—at least one of their large towns in population, although it looks like a village—they petitioned me to stop the Chinamen from keeping stores, doing any mercantile business, alleging that they, the natives, could not compete with them in that business.

#### LABORERS WILL BE FAITHFUL WITH PROPER MASTERS (P. 669).

Senator BEVERIDGE. These are the common laboring people?

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think they are faithful to their engagements?

General HUGHES. I think, with proper masters, there will be no earthly trouble with the natives. The trouble to-day is with the system of presidentes, who have been masters absolute.

The CHAIRMAN. One moment. I wish to make clear what you are saying, in which I am very much interested. You are constantly referring to a class—

General HUGHES. The tao, the laboring man.

The CHAIRMAN. The peasant class?

General HUGHES. Yes.

Senator BEVERIDGE. The common people.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF TAOS (P. 671).

General HUGHES. I employed a great many of them from time to time. In Manila I think I had possibly as high as 900 or 1,000 at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get them—directly?

General HUGHES. That was in the city. I could get those through agents; that is, I would appoint a foreman to go and get them. But when I got to the Visayas and wanted men, I had to go usually for the first time to the presidente. I tried at different times to get them directly; just to notify them that I wanted so many men for such work—building a road or building a bridge—and I could not get them. But by going to the presidente and simply saying to him, "I want 250 able-bodied men for such a work," he would herd them in in a couple of hours. We would make a roll of them, and at the end of the week we would pay them. We would have the necessary change, and every man got his week's pay. After that took place there was no trouble whatever.

#### FILIPINO LEADERS INIMICAL TO AMERICANS (P. 672).

The taos are really the power of the nation, and when you get them broken away from their leaders, who at present dominate everything, there will be no trouble in those islands.

The CHAIRMAN. After you had paid them, they would come voluntarily themselves.

General HUGHES. We could get two for every one we wanted.

#### ADAPTABILITY OF FILIPINOS (P. 706).

Senator DUBOIS. In your judgment, if American capitalists went there and took lands in order to have them produce, as we do here, would the Filipinos, under the direction of the Americans, cultivate the lands satisfactorily from our point of view?

Mr. BARROWS. I am inclined to the opinion that the Filipino would. I think some of the most trying part of his labor could be relieved by the application of machinery. He is very successful in the handling of machinery and in learning how to handle it, and I am inclined to think he would be able; and I do not know—

Senator HALE. You mean agricultural machinery?

Mr. BARROWS. Yes, sir. I think he could handle agricultural machinery. They handle the steam rollers in making roads and they are very adept in handling launch machinery—small engines.

Senator DUBOIS. Do you think they would perform the labor instead of Chinese or Japanese?

The CHAIRMAN. Agricultural labor?

Senator DUBOIS. Agricultural labor.

#### CHINESE NOT AGRICULTURISTS IN THE ISLANDS (P. 707).

Mr. BARROWS. I have only a feeling, but that feeling is that the Chinese will not prove in those islands a very good agricultural laborer. My experience has been that he keeps out of the sun, and that the man who plows the rice fields and who prepares the land for the planting of cane and who does the burdensome work in the hot sun is the Filipino.

#### PRESENT LABOR CONDITIONS (P. 712).

Senator DUBOIS. It will take time to bring about those conditions, however. If you were to go over there and establish a factory now, do you think you could get Filipino labor? Take 5,000 acres of land and suppose you wanted to put it in sugar.

Mr. BARROWS. I imagine I would have difficulty in getting the labor I wanted, and that I would be requesting the introduction of cheap labor, looking at the matter purely from the financial view. But our whole treatment has been to regard the Filipino himself; to look to what is the best course for him; how we can give him the best opportunities for enlightenment and material improvement, and on those grounds I would pronounce against the introduction of Chinese labor.

#### GREAT MASS OF FILIPINO AGRICULTURISTS (P. 831).

Senator PATTERSON. Yes. General, you state that the great bulk of Filipino people are farmers—are connected with the land and tilling the soil?

General OTIS. Yes, sir; in small holdings, which, in many cases, are owned by large proprietors.

Senator PATTERSON. They have families?

General OTIS. Yes.

#### LABOR IN THE ISLANDS (P. 834).

They say that the following legislation for the Philippine Islands is urgently needed; that this request is—

"For the immediate passage of laws for the admission of cooly labor, as the native labor is inadequate and insufficient for the development of the resources of the islands."

Is that true, in your opinion?

General OTIS. The native labor is limited, but I should say that the introduction of cooly labor would be very unwise.

Senator DUBOIS. They say that "the native labor is inadequate and insufficient for the development of the resources of the islands."

General OTIS. How great the work of development that they contemplate is I do not know. I was obliged to apply the Chinese-exclusion law, with some modifications. I allowed every Chinaman who had ever lived there, who had ever been a resident there, even temporarily, to return; but they came in in such large numbers, and the Filipinos became so excited, and they came to me making so many complaints, that I finally, as a matter of protection, was obliged to apply the Chinese-exclusion law, with modifications, and it still prevails. I do not think the present Commission has modified it in any way.

#### RAPID EXPLOITATION (P. 835).

General OTIS. Well, there is a great amount of land there. All the valleys and slopes can be cultivated, no doubt.

Senator DUBOIS. That would make 30,000,000 acres of public land which are susceptible of being improved as agricultural land. We have in contemplation the civil bill for the Philippines. In that bill we propose to grant franchises; we intend to throw open this public land in tracts as large as 5,000 acres; we propose to invite American capital to go to the Philippine Islands and develop them. Suppose some American takes up 5,000 acres of land and wants to put it in sugar, for instance. Is this statement true here that the native labor would be inadequate and insufficient for the development of those lands?

General OTIS. I should say yes—a rapid development.

Senator DUBOIS. You take one of our American capitalists. If he goes over to the Philippines and puts his money in business—you know what an American capitalist is—or an American manufacturer or agriculturist on a large scale, would they be content with Philippine labor?

General OTIS. That would be difficult, no doubt.



Senator DUBOIS. Would it not be totally insufficient, as these people say?

General OTIS. For rapid development they could not find the labor at the present time, although I will say that at the present time over there they have no difficulty in the tobacco and hemp districts in getting what labor is at present necessary. There is a large tobacco district north of Luzon. They have their own settlements there, and they pay the men so much for the cultivation of the soil and give them a certain percentage. They are very happy and they get along very nicely. Of course the Chinaman is a much better laborer than the Filipino. We have employed Filipinos mostly in the work we have had, but when we had to rebuild the railroad we were obliged to take Chinamen.

NO EXCLUSION LAW AGAINST JAPANESE.

Senator DUBOIS. The Japanese, of course, could come in. There is no exclusion law against them?

General OTIS. No.

Senator DUBOIS. Would the Japanese be as satisfactory as the Chinese cooly labor?

General OTIS. They would be very satisfactory, I think.

Senator DUBOIS. The Japanese would be as satisfactory as the Chinese cooly?

General OTIS. They affiliate with the Filipino.

Senator DUBOIS. And stand the climate well?

General OTIS. Yes; they stand the climate well.

PETITION FOR REPEAL OF EXCLUSION LAW.

Senator DUBOIS. Now, this is the second petition that has come from the American Chamber of Commerce insisting that Congress shall remove the restrictions in regard to Chinese cooly labor, and in addition to that, in the Hawaiian Islands they are pressing us constantly to allow Chinese and Japanese labor to come in; they say that otherwise they can not cultivate their sugar fields. Do you not think that when this American Chamber of Commerce is augmented by these capitalists, whom we induce to go over there to put in their capital, that the demand will be incessant on us to allow Chinese cooly labor to come in?

General OTIS. I think you will receive constant demands from these companies. You see, it is for their pecuniary benefit, and I have no doubt you will get demands constantly.

FILIPINO LABOR (P. 838).

General OTIS. And also Filipino labor. Now, some of those large establishments are carried on entirely by Filipino labor today. Take the cigar manufacturers, for instance.

Senator DUBOIS. How many hands do they employ?

TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

General OTIS. Oh, I suppose there are 10,000 people employed in the tobacco industry in Manila at the present time. The Filipinos came to me after I had been there for a short time and they wished to know if they could establish a tobacco manufactory. I had quite a long conversation with them, and I replied that they could, but to keep all the stock in the hands of the Filipinos; not to let the Europeans or anybody else outside have any of the stock. They went to work and built up quite a large establishment, and I suppose that stock to-day is worth 200 or 300. They employ 300 or 400 men.

Senator DUBOIS. That work is not nearly so heavy, however, as the work in woolen mills and cotton factories, and is not so constant?

General OTIS. I think there is a great deal of Chinese labor in the islands at the present time; a good deal of Filipino labor. All the work on the railroads is done by Filipinos. All the officials are Filipinos except a few of the most important officers.

COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN LABOR (P. 841).

Senator DUBOIS. Now, we intend to exploit those islands; that is our object. To do that we must have a good deal of labor if our capital goes over there. Now, when they raise their sugar, do you mean to say that that sugar will not come in competition with our sugar? Do you mean that the laborers raising that sugar in the Philippine Islands will not be in competition with our laborers here who are raising sugar?

General OTIS. It depends entirely on whether you keep up the present tariff provisions; if we have free and unlimited trade it might come in competition with our sugar interests in this country.

AMERICAN GETS \$40; FILIPINO DOES SAME WORK FOR \$15 (P. 1377).

Senator DUBOIS. I do not know whether I understood you correctly yesterday or not, but if I did you thought that under some conditions the Filipinos could do the labor which will necessarily have to be performed in the archipelago.

General MACARTHUR. You understood me correctly, Senator.

Senator DUBOIS. I think you said that there were some 400 in Manila working under Americans, and they received steady wages, and their self-interest was appealed to, and under those conditions they worked like Americans?

General MACARTHUR. Precisely so.

Senator DUBOIS. Well, what does a Filipino consider good wages?

General MACARTHUR. I think they were receiving \$15 gold, although I could not be certain on that, for labor that Americans were receiving \$40 gold for. They considered that good wages. In making a statement of that kind, that is offhand and from recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that \$15 gold a month?

General MACARTHUR. Yes.

Senator DUBOIS. Fifteen dollars a month, I understood.

General MACARTHUR. I would like to have that stated together—the Filipinos got \$15 a month gold; the Americans got \$40 for the same labor.

Senator DUBOIS. The Filipino, then, in this particular labor that you were speaking about, where there were 400 employed, were content to receive one-third of what the Americans got?

General MACARTHUR. They were at that time; that was such a tremendous increase from anything they had known before.

Senator DUBOIS. Were they doing as good work as the Americans or about one-third as good?

General MACARTHUR. Not as good, but more than one-third as good, I should say. The 400 men that I had particular reference to were employed in the corral in the management of horses and transportation, and in that capacity they were rendering very good work indeed. The unit of relative value there would be very much above one-third or even one-half from the nature of the work.

Senator DUBOIS. Of course that was an isolated and unusual case of labor.

FILIPINOS CAN DO THE WORK (P. 1379).

Senator DUBOIS. These lands under this bill which we are now considering are to be leased or sold in tracts of not less than 5,000 acres. That is the bill that we are considering.

The CHAIRMAN. Not exceeding 5,000 acres?

Senator DUBOIS. Not exceeding 5,000 acres.

General MACARTHUR. You mean the undeveloped public lands?

Senator DUBOIS. The undeveloped public lands; yes. Now, it is a reasonable supposition that if Americans go over there to cultivate those lands, to put them into sugar, in organizing companies they will take 5,000-acre tracts. Suppose they should take them in large tracts, can the Filipinos do the farm labor and cultivate those lands?

General MACARTHUR. I think so. They can do it to the extent of necessity so far as the public interest requires; most decidedly.

Senator DUBOIS. Can they do it to the satisfaction of the Americans who go over there?

General MACARTHUR. Not to the satisfaction of the American or European exploiters; no. But they can do it to the limit of necessity and the beneficial interests of the nation, both American and Philippine.

Senator DUBOIS. And knowing the enterprise of our capitalists, if they go over there, and put their money in, they will want returns for it, and they will want labor which is satisfactory to them. Will the Filipinos, in your opinion, perform this labor to their satisfaction?

General MACARTHUR. They will perform the labor. Whether it will be to the satisfaction of those people you describe I do not know. From my own point of view I deprecate the idea advanced in your question, that we are going to sell public lands there in blocks of 5,000 acres, with a view to rapid exploitation. That I should regard as disastrous both to American and Filipino interests, absolutely.

Senator DUBOIS. That is in the bill which we are considering, which is going to pass.

General MACARTHUR. Well, I should answer your question with a modification stating that the Filipinos would furnish the labor.

Senator DUBOIS. Would not?

General MACARTHUR. Would. They would have to be paid to do it, though, on the basis of American labor.

Senator DUBOIS. What would the Filipino farm hands charge for their labor?

General MACARTHUR. They would charge what they could get, and if that kind of work was undertaken they would charge a great deal; they would charge about what they do in Montana, probably.

Senator DUBOIS. They would charge what farm hands would in Montana?

General MACARTHUR. Yes.

Senator DUBOIS. Do you think these American capitalists would employ them?

General MACARTHUR. I do not think they would.

Senator DUBOIS. You know the Filipinos and their capacity for work. Do you think they would employ these Filipino hands?

General MACARTHUR. I do not think they would.

## DANGEROUS EXPLOITATION (P. 1380).

Senator DUBOIS. Then, they would not open up the land?

General MACARTHUR. Then that would be a good fortune to everybody concerned.

If the Senator will allow me for a moment, I can illustrate what I mean by referring to the experience of the Dutch in Java. Although I consider the experience of the Dutch in Java a very good example of what not to do, still under the process of what they call the culture system they raised the population of that island from about 3,000,000 in 1816 to about 25,000,000 in 1895. That was the process of exploitation carried to the verge of almost a mania, but in respect of that system the Dutch have exceeded all other nations, and if our purpose is simply to exploit and breed people for the purpose of labor we can produce the population in the Philippines as rapidly as the Dutch did in Java.

The culture system I suppose is well understood to the members of the committee. It was the device of a military man who went there to organize that island after it was turned back to Holland in consequence of the termination of the Napoleonic wars. He devised this system, which has had the most remarkable results, probably, of any industrial system which was ever invented. It consisted in contracting the land, providing the labor, and promising to take the crops. It resulted in what we know, or did know some time ago, as Old Government Java coffee. They took all that crop. They would contract with a respectable, educated, representative Dutchman; that is, a Hollander. They would give him his land. They would insure him his labor, and they would contract to take his crop.

Now, in the process of a little more than eighty years we find the population of that island raised from about 3,000,000 to 25,000,000. Of course these laborers did not come into existence instantly because the exploiters wanted them; but the power was constant, the force applied was constant, and the result was absolutely certain. And the laborers came, and there they are to-day; and although they are there in large masses, they are the most doleful, somber people on the face of the earth. Although regulated with justice, still they are simply human machines, without a single psychological emotion.

Senator DUBOIS. That was a government exploitation, not a private exploitation. You say these Filipinos work, though, for \$15 a month gold, which was much more than they ever received before, and that they were content, and that the Americans for the same labor got \$40 a month gold. Now, why would the laborers on the islands—not the laborers in the city, but scattered around throughout the islands—demand the same wages that the Montana farm hand would demand?

General MACARTHUR. Simply because they would become permeated with the American idea, which they are taking up very rapidly.

Senator DUBOIS. If they were content to work in Manila, where there is more of the American idea, of course, than there is in the country, for two-thirds less than the wages the Americans received, why should they demand, out in the country districts and places outside of Manila, as much wages as the man in Montana gets?

General MACARTHUR. I do not say they do now. They would under your process of forcing things.

Senator DUBOIS. There is no process of forcing.

General MACARTHUR. I think about 4 pesos was what laborers were paid when we first went in there, and we are now paying them nearly 30 pesos.

Senator DUBOIS. It is not a question of forcing them at all. I, for instance, go over there under this bill, if it becomes a law, and buy land and want laborers. I ask them to go to work for me, and there must be plenty of field labor, because there are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 people over there.

General MACARTHUR. Undoubtedly.

Senator DUBOIS. And there must be plenty of them, and they have never received anything. Now, why would they demand as much as a Montana man?

General MACARTHUR. I do not know that they would. I only say this: That if you put your exploitation ahead of the labor market you would have to pay in proportion thereto to get your men. If you wanted men in the field more than somebody wanted them in the shop, you would have to pay more to get them. You would get them, but you would have to pay for them. If you followed the Dutch method of waiting to get a larger population by waiting for the birth rate to increase and thereby multiply the labor market, you would get the same result, but in a longer time.

## FILIPINOS MAKE GOOD FACTORY HANDS (P. 1383).

Senator PATTERSON. In industrial pursuits they would make good mill hands, you think?

General MACARTHUR. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it in the cigarette and cigar factories?

General MACARTHUR. The cigarette and cigar factories are full of the Filipino women.

The CHAIRMAN. The labor in those factories is Filipino labor, and not Chinese labor?

General MACARTHUR. Almost exclusively Filipino labor, I think. It is quite a sight to see the hands leaving the factories in Manila.

The CHAIRMAN. They are, of course, skilled operatives?

General MACARTHUR. Yes; I do not think there is a question about the power of the Filipino to reach any standard of excellence in almost any direction you want to develop.

Senator BEVERIDGE. It is a question of development, of evolution?

General MACARTHUR. That is all.

Senator PATTERSON. Now, in respect to the labor of the Filipinos as you were describing it in response to questions by Senator DUBOIS, you spoke of the employment of some 400 Filipinos?

General MACARTHUR. These were the men employed in our quartermaster's corral in the city of Manila.

Senator PATTERSON. And those are under favorable circumstances?

General MACARTHUR. Undoubtedly. Our officers watch them and protect them against unnecessary interferences from outsiders.

Senator PATTERSON. And the wage they get there is a better wage than they get outside of that employment as a rule?

General MACARTHUR. It is about the standard they get everywhere now, I think; but it was very much higher than the standard when we entered the town.

Senator PATTERSON. Then, under the most favorable auspices at the present time, a Filipino is willing to work for one-third of what the American is willing to work for?

General MACARTHUR. I should say so offhand; yes.

## STATEHOOD BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. DEPEW resumed the speech begun by him on Wednesday last. After having spoken, with interruptions, for over three hours,

## REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN L. YOUNG.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not know whether it is the desire of the Senator from New York to go on with his eloquent speech to-night; but if he is tired, as I suppose he is, and we are about to adjourn—I do not know the programme of the boss [laughter]—I have a little House bill which I am very anxious to get through the Senate, which will take but a moment, if the Senator from New York will kindly yield. I do not want, however, to interfere with him, but could he not get more ammunition by to-morrow?

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I certainly trust the bill to which the Senator from South Carolina refers will be passed.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator kindly give way to me to ask for its consideration?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. DEPEW. I do.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7792) for the relief of the legal representatives of John L. Young.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to the legal representatives of John L. Young, of Union, S. C., \$1,471.18, for services rendered the United States in carrying the mails in 1860 and 1861.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President—

Mr. QUAY. I inquire of the Senator from New York whether he will yield for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. DEPEW. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

[Mr. DEPEW's speech will be published entire after it shall have been concluded.]

Mr. LODGE. I hope that we may have a short executive session, if the Senator from Pennsylvania has no objection.

Mr. QUAY. Very well; I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being until to-morrow, Saturday, February 14, 1903, at 1 o'clock p. m.



## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 1903.*

## ATTORNEYS.

John J. Boyce, of California, to be United States attorney for the district of Alaska, to be assigned to division numbered one, in the place of Robert A. Friedrich, deceased.

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Florida, vice John Eagan, deceased.

Marcus C. McLemore, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Texas. A reappointment, his term having expired February 12, 1903.

## MARSHALS.

George H. Green, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Texas. A reappointment, his term having expired December 19, 1902.

Vivian J. Fagin, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio. A reappointment, his term expiring March 1, 1903.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

John T. McDonough, of New York, vice James F. Smith, resigned.

## SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Amor Smith, jr., as surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, vice Lewis Voight, sr., whose term of office will expire March 3, 1903.

Will Barnes, jr., as surveyor of customs for the port of Albany, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

## POSTMASTER.

## OHIO.

Elias R. Monfort, to be postmaster at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, in place of Elias R. Monfort. Incumbent's commission expires March 3, 1903.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn February 13, 1903.*

John T. McDonough, of New York, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, vice James F. Smith, resigned, sent to the Senate February 9, 1903.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 13, 1903.*

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Robert G. Denig, to be a commander in the Navy from the 10th day of January, 1903.

Lieut. Commander William P. Randall, United States Navy (retired), to be a commander in the Navy, on the retired list, from February 5, 1903.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Michael J. McCormack, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1903.

Pay Inspector James A. Ring, to be a pay director in the Navy from the 10th day of December, 1902.

Pay Inspector Reah Frazer, to be a pay director in the Navy from the 19th day of January, 1903.

Assistant Engineer Julius A. Kaiser, retired, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 18th day of October, 1868.

Surg. John W. Ross, United States Navy (retired), to be a medical director on the active list of the Navy from the 5th day of February, 1903.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert Platt, United States Navy, to be a commander in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 5th day of February, 1903.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

## To be captains.

First Lieut. Harry O. Willard, Second Cavalry, July 8, 1902.

First Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, Fourth Cavalry, July 15, 1902.

First Lieut. John P. Wade, Second Cavalry, July 25, 1902.

First Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, Sixth Cavalry, July 25, 1902.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, July 30, 1902.

First Lieut. Ola W. Bell, Third Cavalry, August 22, 1902.

First Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, Eighth Cavalry, September 18, 1902.

First Lieut. Edward L. King, Eleventh Cavalry, October 4, 1902.

First Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, Fifth Cavalry, October 29, 1902.

First Lieut. William Kelly, jr., Fourth Cavalry, November 22, 1902.

First Lieut. John Robertson, Sixth Infantry, June 28, 1902.

First Lieut. James V. Heidt, Sixth Infantry, July 4, 1902.

First Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 8, 1902.

First Lieut. Patrick H. Mullan, Fourteenth Infantry, July 10, 1902.

First Lieut. Robert McCleave, Second Infantry, July 15, 1902.

First Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, July 17, 1902.

First Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, jr., First Infantry, July 30, 1902.

First Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, Sixth Infantry, September 24, 1902.

First Lieut. James B. Gowen, Sixteenth Infantry, October 3, 1902.

First Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, Thirteenth Infantry, October 7, 1902.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, Eleventh Infantry, October 11, 1902.

First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, First Infantry, October 18, 1902.

First Lieut. Harold Hammond, Ninth Infantry, October 21, 1902.

First Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, Fifth Infantry, November 8, 1902.

First Lieut. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, November 28, 1902.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, Eighth Infantry, to be captain.

## Cavalry Arm.

Capt. John Bigelow, jr., Tenth Cavalry, to be major, December 8, 1902.

First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, December 8, 1902.

First Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, January 16, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, January 24, 1903.

Maj. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 24, 1903.

Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, to be major, January 24, 1903.

First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, January 24, 1903.

## Infantry Arm.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major, December 5, 1902.

First Lieut. Alvan C. Read, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, December 5, 1902.

Albert Blackmore Hatfield, at large, to be second lieutenant, January 27, 1903.

## Corps of Engineers.

Maj. James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 29, 1903.

Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, to be major, January 29, 1903.

## Infantry Arm.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, to be major, December 31, 1902.

First Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, Ninth Infantry, to be captain, December 29, 1902.

First Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, Fourteenth Infantry, to be captain, December 30, 1902.

First Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, Second Infantry, to be captain, December 31, 1902.

First Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, January 9, 1903.

First Lieut. Charles W. Exton, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, January 10, 1903.

First Lieut. David P. Wheeler, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, January 27, 1903.

## Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, January 30, 1903.

Maj. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 30, 1903.

Capt. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry, to be major, January 30, 1903.

First Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry, to be captain, January 30, 1903.

Second Lieut. James P. Castleman, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, September 9, 1902, with rank from August 15, 1902.

Second Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, September 26, 1902, with rank from June 12, 1902.

Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 26, 1902, with rank from June 12, 1902.

*To be second lieutenants, with rank from October 17, 1902.*

## CAVALRY ARM.

Sergt. Arthur Roy Jones, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.  
 Corpl. Albert Hecker Mueller, Troop G, Second Cavalry.  
 Sergt. Le Roy Danby Lewis, Troop L, First Cavalry.  
 First Sergt. James Wilmer Devall, Troop H, Twelfth Cavalry.  
 Sergt. Allan Francis McLean, Troop D, Fourth Cavalry.  
 First Sergt. Herman Stahlschmidt Dilworth, Troop A, Eighth Cavalry.  
 Sergt. David Bell Talley, Troop D, Eighth Cavalry.  
 Corpl. Orson Leon Early, Troop B, First Cavalry.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergt. Offnere Hope, Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 First Sergt. Franc Lecocq, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.  
 First Sergt. John O'Neil, Seventy-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Sergt. Thomas Edward Murtaugh, One hundred and tenth Company, Coast Artillery.

## INFANTRY ARM.

Sergt. Gulielmus Villard Heidt, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Private Samuel James Sutherland, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry.  
 Corpl. Edmund Berkeley Iglehart, Troop I, Thirteenth Cavalry.  
 Sergt. Emory Sherwood Adams, Company G, Second Infantry.  
 Corpl. Ralph Willard Drury, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.  
 Sergt. John Carlyle Fairfax, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.  
 Corpl. Fred Charles Miller, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.  
 Sergt. Walter Joseph Büttgenbach, Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Sergt. Charles Leslie Mitchell, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Alfred Brandt, Second Battalion, Tenth Infantry.  
 Sergt. Robert John West, Company D, First Infantry.  
 Sergt. Seeley Arthur Wallen, Company I, Fifth Infantry.  
 Corpl. Eugene Chester Ecker, Company A, Fifth Infantry.  
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Morton Russell, Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry.  
 Corpl. Odiorne Hawks Sampson, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.  
 Hosp. Steward Charles Gates Sturtevant, United States Army.  
 Corporal Albert Hardman, One hundred and fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Private John Sanborn Hamilton, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.  
 Sergeant Win Fernleigh Kutz, Company G, Fifth Infantry.  
 Sergeant William Edger Holliday, Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Sergeant Frank Blair Kobes, Company E, Tenth Infantry.  
 Sergeant Norman Harry Davis, Troop C, Eighth Cavalry.  
 Private Jesse Morton Holmes, Company G, Second Infantry.  
 Sergeant Maynard Ames Wells, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Sergeant James Andrew Roane, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry.  
 Sergeant Joseph Hines Hall, Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery.  
 Sergeant Hans Oscar Olson, Troop C, Eighth Cavalry.  
 Corporal Charles Augustine Thuis, Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Corporal Claremont Aymar Donaldson, Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry.  
 Sergeant Franklin Thomas Burt, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery.  
 Private Rutherford Scott Hartz, Fourth Battery, Field Artillery.

*To be second lieutenants.*

## CAVALRY ARM.

Harold B. Johnson, of Illinois, late corporal, Troop A, First Cavalry, August 14, 1902.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

Malcolm Peters Andruss, of New York, October 16, 1902.

## INFANTRY ARM.

Deshler Whiting, of New York, late private, Company G, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and corporal, Company M, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1902.  
 George Audley Derbyshire, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, October 28, 1902.  
 Townsend Whelen, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 28, 1902.  
 John Riordan Doyle, of Pennsylvania, October 28, 1902.  
 Charles S. Hamilton, at large, late sergeant, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery, October 28, 1902.

Oscar Kemp Tolley, of Maryland, October 28, 1902.  
 Robert Patten Updike, of Minnesota, October 28, 1902.  
 Jennings Cropper Wise, of New York, October 28, 1902.  
 David Roy Gump, of Missouri, late corporal, Artillery Corps October 28, 1902.

Joseph Fulton Ware, of Virginia, October 28, 1902.  
 Harry Lightfoot Jordan, of Virginia, October 28, 1902.  
 Dean Halford, of New York, October 28, 1902.  
 Ralph Willcox Kingman, at large, October 28, 1902.  
 Donald Davie Hay, of Pennsylvania, October 28, 1902.  
 Philip Graeme Wrightson, of Illinois, October 28, 1902.  
 George Watkins Ewell, of Kentucky, October 28, 1902.  
 Bowers Davis, at large, October 28, 1902.  
 Henry Wyatt Fleet, of Indiana, October 28, 1902.  
 Francis Henry Burr, of Vermont, October 28, 1902.  
 John Chowning Ashburn, of Ohio, October 28, 1902.  
 Robert Truman Phinney, of Vermont, October 28, 1902.  
 Charles E. T. Lull, of New Jersey, October 28, 1902.  
 Hugh Marsh Kelly, of Kentucky, October 28, 1902.  
 John Wesley Hyatt, of Virginia, October 28, 1902.  
 Horatio Knight Bradford, of the District of Columbia, October 28, 1902.

Charles Haynes Mason, of Minnesota, November 3, 1902.  
 Second Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from October 18, 1902.

## INFANTRY ARM.

Nicholas W. Campagnoli, of New Mexico, to be second lieutenant, December 2, 1902.  
 John Gordon Maccomb, at large, to be second lieutenant, December 5, 1902.  
 Lewis Worthington Moseley, at large, to be second lieutenant, December 27, 1902.

*Medical Department.*

Robert Lewis Richards, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, January 22, 1903.

*Judge-Advocate-General's Department.*

First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, to be judge-advocate, with the rank of major, January 27, 1903.

*Infantry Arm.*

Maj. William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 4, 1903.  
 Capt. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry, to be major, February 4, 1903.

*To be brigadier-generals.*

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department.  
 Col. Morris C. Foote, Twenty-eighth Infantry.  
 Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, deputy paymaster-general.  
 Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers.  
 Col. Tully McCrea, Artillery Corps.  
 Col. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry.  
 Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Seventeenth Infantry.  
 Col. John V. Furey, assistant quartermaster-general.  
 Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry.

*Infantry Arm.*

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, to be colonel, February 10, 1903.  
 Maj. Walter S. Scott, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 10, 1903.  
 Capt. Edgar W. Howe, Twenty-second Infantry, to be major, February 10, 1903.  
 First Lieut. Edgar Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 4, 1903.

## POSTMASTERS.

## CONNECTICUT.

Courtland C. Potter, to be postmaster at Mystic, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut.  
 Nathaniel P. Noyes, to be postmaster at Stonington, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut.  
 William B. Bristol, to be postmaster at Stratford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.  
 Charles H. Dimmick, to be postmaster at Willimantic, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut.

## MAINE.

George H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Springvale, in the county of York and State of Maine.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Martin A. Minchin, to be postmaster at Braintree, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.  
 H. D. Hunt, to be postmaster at North Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.  
 Harley Prentiss, to be postmaster at Reading, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.



Frank E. Briggs, to be postmaster at Turners Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts.

Stanley B. Dearborn, to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

#### NEBRASKA.

B. W. McLucas, to be postmaster at Fairbury, in the county of Jefferson and State of Nebraska.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Ada U. Ashcom, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

William W. D. Yerkes, to be postmaster at Ogontz, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Harold C. Carpenter, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania.

William W. Scott, to be postmaster at Sewickley, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

#### TEXAS.

Joseph M. Gurley, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 13, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

#### AMERICAN REGISTER TO STEAMSHIP BEAUMONT.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave until Monday to file minority views upon the bill (H. R. 16734) granting an American register to the foreign-built steamship *Beaumont*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD]? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

#### REGULATION OF INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. DALZELL. I submit a privileged report, which I send to the desk, from the Committee on Rules.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred the resolution providing for consideration of the bill S. 7053, have had the same under consideration, and herewith report the following in lieu thereof:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to debate for a period not exceeding one hour the bill (S. 7053) to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, with the amendments thereto recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as set forth in their report (No. 3765) on the said bill; and at the end of the debate a vote shall be taken on the said amendments and on the bill to its final passage, without intervening motion.

Mr. DALZELL. I ask for the previous question on the adoption of this resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not propose at this time to occupy the attention of the House at any length. The House is familiar with the provisions of the bill known as the Elkins bill—a bill which originated in the Senate, which passed that body, and has been favorably reported, with several amendments, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of this House. The purpose of this rule is to bring before the House for immediate consideration that bill, with the amendments recommended by the committee.

Inasmuch as this is merely one phase of the antitrust legislation that has been so thoroughly debated, it was not thought advisable or necessary that there should be any protracted debate at this late day of the session, and therefore the limit of debate has been fixed at one hour, at the end of which time a vote is to be taken upon the amendments recommended by the committee and upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, by the presentation of this rule the House is brought to the question whether the rule shall be adopted without protest, that is, whether we shall consent that this rule shall pass without objection. It ties the hands of every member so that we can not offer any kind of amendment to modify or add to the bill in any shape or fashion. I do not believe that we ought to be confronted with such a rule at this time. The effect of the rule will be to bring us, after one hour's debate, to a vote upon the bill presented by the committee, with such amendments as that committee, or a majority of the committee, shall offer, without any opportunity to offer other amendments.

Now, I assert that there is no such emergency in this House as to require a rule of this kind. I take it that we shall all vote for this bill. For myself, at any rate, I am prepared to say that I shall vote for it. But, while that is true, I do not think there

ought to be denied to us the right to propose amendments in order to make the bill more effectual for the suppression of the great evil in this country that we are all crying out against.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know that we can vote down this rule; but if we could vote it down, we might so amend it as to permit a fair consideration of the measure, with the privilege to members on both sides of the Chamber to offer such amendments as they may deem necessary, and which are shown to be necessary by the conditions existing in the country.

Mr. Speaker, I shall ask this side of the House to join with me in the effort to vote down the rule in order that we may amend the bill—in order that amendments may be permitted to be offered. As I have said, we can not have that opportunity under the rule as now framed, which absolutely prevents anyone from offering a motion to recommit the measure in order that there may be tendered from this side of the House, or from the other side, a better bill than the one now pending.

For these reasons, I think the rule should be voted down. I yield ten minutes of my time to my colleague on the Committee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I agree with what my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], has said in reference to his position on this bill and the rule provided for its consideration. I am in favor of the Elkins bill. That bill provides for the punishment of railroad or other transportation companies that give rebates to certain corporations. I believe that the granting of such rebates by our great transportation companies is one means of fostering the trusts, and therefore I favor the Elkins bill as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Mr. COCHRAN rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman wishes to ask a question, I will yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. This bill, among other things, provides that imprisonment, wherever now prescribed as part of the penalty for violation of the existing laws on this subject, shall be abolished. Now, I want to inquire of the gentleman whether he approves of that feature of the bill?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not.

Mr. COCHRAN. That, in my judgment, is the salient and the all-important feature of the measure.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is of course an important feature, and that is the reason I am opposed to this rule. But I believe that the bill as a whole is better than no bill at all. I believe it will to some extent benefit the people of this country if this Elkins bill should be passed. But I say that the bill not only does not go far enough, but that the amendments offered to the bill in this House weaken its effect, and the result is that as it comes before the House it is not as good a bill as when it came from the Senate. But we are helpless. The ingenuity of man could not conceive a more drastic rule than the one that is presented to this House to-day. It is impossible for us as individual members on the floor of this House, or for this side of the House as a party, to offer an amendment, to offer a motion to recommit, or to change a word or a syllable of this bill. If this rule is adopted, we are required to accept this bill as it is handed to us by the Republican members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee or vote it down entirely.

Now, I say that we should endeavor to attempt to defeat the rule, but if we fail in that regard, if we are unable to defeat this rule, if we are forced to vote for this bill as it is in order to advance this legislation, then I say it is wise for us to accept what we can get, and for this reason: We are not charged with the responsibility of legislation on this question before the country. The Republican party and the Republican members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in this instance bear that responsibility. Not only that, they have said to the country, by bringing in this rule and adopting it, if they do, that they absolve us not only of any duty or any responsibility in this matter, but absolve us of any ability to help ourselves or help the country. They come here and tie our hands, shackle us, and then say that this is all the legislation they will give. Now, under those circumstances they bearing the responsibility, they bringing in these rules in reference to trust legislation, where we can not offer as amendments or through a motion to recommit propositions that we believe would be of benefit to the country in wiping out the trusts and benefiting the people, I say, then, let the responsibility rest with them.

Let them go to the country, and if the legislation which they propose at this session of Congress, if the legislation which they pass through this House, is not effective in bringing about the results that the people of the United States demand then they can not charge any responsibility for its failure to this side of the